

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

PROGRESS

Department of Labor

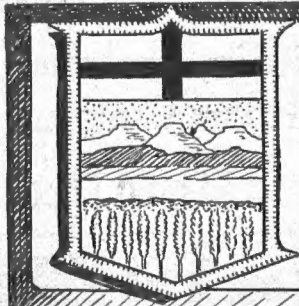
THE WINTER'S WORK

THE SOWING AND REAPING AND MARKETING OF CROPS IS ONLY PART OF THE DUTY OF THE FARMER WHO WOULD ALSO BE A GOOD CITIZEN AND GET THE BEST OUT OF LIFE FOR HIMSELF AND HIS FAMILY. A GOOD CITIZEN MUST TAKE AN ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT INTEREST IN THE AFFAIRS OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT, THE MUNICIPALITY, THE PROVINCE, THE DOMINION AND THE EMPIRE. AND TO DO THIS WE MUST STUDY AND LEARN; AND THEN AGITATE AND TEACH. THE WESTERN FARMERS HAVE MADE A GOOD BEGINNING IN THE WORK OF ENDEAVORING TO IMPROVE CONDITIONS, AND THE COMING WINTER SHOULD BE A TIME OF MUCH USEFUL ACTIVITY. THE ABUSES OF PRESENT CONDITIONS ARE APPARENT, AND IF THE FARMERS SET THEMSELVES EARNESTLY TO REMOVE THEM, THEY CAN ACCOMPLISH UNTOLD GOOD FOR THEMSELVES AND FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

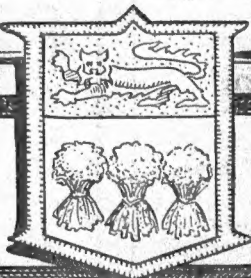
EQUITY

NOVEMBER 1, 1911

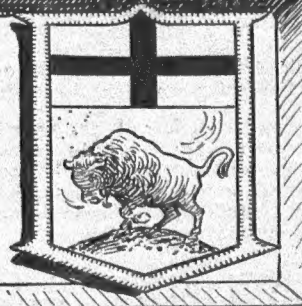
EQUITY



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"BUT CROWN HER QUEEN AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN, FOR THOSE WHO BUILD, AND THOSE WHO SPIN, AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN—A BRIGHTER DAY."

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Collie

It is very safe for me to say that few farmers know the value of a good dog on the farm. The country is so full of worthless curs that many people get the idea that a dog is a nuisance and a brute that will never pay its own way. The mongrel dog is often hard to teach and usually is a rough hand among all stock, and especially young stock, but the pure bred Scotch Collie, if properly trained, is worth many times his cost to the farmer.

If you would make a good horse out of your colt, you would handle him and care for him, seeing he has proper shelter. He is not abused. Then why not treat the collie the same way if you expect the pup to make a good dog? Some people seem to think that a pup should grow up and know almost everything without being taught anything.

I have raised, trained and worked collies for several years, and I think they are the best breed of dogs for the farm. In selecting a collie pup, I always pick one of the smaller ones of the litter. I don't know why, but the larger pups in the litter seem to be harder to train and more apt to be of a roving disposition than the smaller ones. Never pick a quiet pup. Always get one that is somewhat mischievous and willing to make friends with you. If a dog is not friendly with his master he is not going to learn or mind well. Play with the pup and pet him, but do not let him jump up against you. Be firm with him, so he will keep still when you tell him to. Never whip him, but if he needs punishing just box or pinch his ears or nose, or step on his toes. The collie is of a timid nature and if you beat him he becomes afraid of you. By shaking your foot at the pup he will learn to grab it and chew at your shoe, and pull at your trouser leg, and in this way he will learn, when he gets older, to go at the heels of your horse or cow. When the pup gets old enough to follow you about the place, break him to lead and put light rope on him, and take him when you go to drive up the stock. Talk to your dog and always use the same words when you want him to "go" or to "stop." Urge him on when the cows get slow, and make him mind by jerking the rope when you say "here" or "stop." By leading him, the pup will learn to drive the stock instead of running ahead of them. Do not let him get kicked when he is too young if you can help it, and with care and patience you will teach your dog to mind you at your word. Keep giving a little more freedom all the time and when the dog learns to mind you, take off the rope and your dog will be a willing and helpful driver.

Collie dogs often make good ratters and watch dogs. Always keep your dog tied up or closed in at night and they will very seldom get to running around over the country.—J.R.H.

The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the wisest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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Volume IV. November 1st, 1911 Number 14

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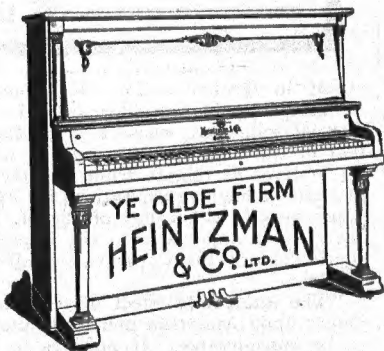
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ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

MUNICIPAL SINGLE TAX

The Single Tax was discussed at the convention of the Alberta Union of Municipalities, which met at Macleod last week, and there was substantial agreement that the exclusive taxation of land values rather than improvements was the best system for western municipalities.

WHERE HUNTERS LOSE MONEY

Thousands of hunters, traders and trappers are losing money every year because they do not know how to get the highest prices for their trophies. Men will slaughter an animal and mutilate the hide so that it is impossible to use it for anything but the most common fur. But the wise hunter saves the hide, turns it over to an expert taxidermist so that he can sell the mounted specimen for a large sum.

There is a constantly growing demand for mounted animals, birds and fish to be used as decorations in the home, den and office. Even the most common animals are often used in this manner. That little squirrel that you disregarded on your last hunting trip might have brought you \$10 or \$15 if you had had it mounted.

Taxidermists demand large sums for mounting animals, birds, heads, fishes, etc. But paying these large prices can easily be avoided. Learn taxidermy yourself. There are schools which teach you easily, quickly and perfectly right in your own home during your spare time. They are endorsed by the best taxidermists and naturalists and museums in the country. You can make your rod or your gun pay for your hunting trip or your vacation. You should investigate the possibilities of this most fascinating profession. It is a money maker. A money saver.

ONTARIO PRISON FARMS

It is at first sight somewhat surprising to people in England to read that Sir James Whitney and his colleagues in the cabinet were all present at the laying of the corner stone of the new central prison at Guelph. The function, however, was of great importance as marking the triumph of a system of prison treatment inaugurated not long ago by Ontario, and now a lesson to the world. Acting on the view that imprisonment is intended not merely to punish, but to reform, Sir James Whitney established a new type of penal settlement near Guelph. Active occupation in the fields there replaces solitary confinement in a cell. The convict comes there to be taught that he can be of some use in the world. The new system has proved completely successful. The criminal, finding that real interest is shown in his welfare, responds both physically and morally, and leaves Guelph with the chance of again taking his place in the ranks of society. Thus has Ontario grappled with the problem of the recidivist, which Britain has given up as hopeless. The prison-farm is a promise of regeneration, the British system of preventive detention a confession of despair.—Canada.



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Homesteads for Women

By "ISOBEL"

TAKING OFF HER CROP

Dear Isobel:—What is your latest movement in regard to Homesteads? Is there any fresh hope from this government?

You will perhaps remember my telling you when I last saw you in Winnipeg last May, that I still had some of my 1910 crop on hand. I did very well on it, having sold it all at \$1.00 a bushel for No. 1 Nor. This year I am frozen rather badly over an 80 acre summerfallow, but the stubble crop will grade No. 3 or 4 Nor. I thought I was going to bring off a great haul this year, and could have interviewed a whole cabinet on our Homesteads with confidence—but the Gods won't have these hasty arrivals.

Last year I had quality, this year I have quantity, and next year perhaps both. Though a woman farmer, I did not find Jack Frost less courteous to me than to my men neighbors. Providence does not seem to object to homesteads for women.

I thresh this week and am then going through to the coast to report on some women farmers to the English press.

I go to England in November for the winter and should like so much to have a chat with you when I reach the city.

Kind greetings to you and yours.

GEORGINA BINNIE-CLARK.

Note.—Miss Binnie-Clark is a woman of pluck and determination. She came to Canada to farm, to experiment not only for her own benefit but also for the benefit of single women of her own social level left behind in England. Unable to persuade the Dominion government to grant her a free homestead she courageously bought a half-section of land in the beautiful Qu'Appelle Valley and started in to pioneer, with the great financial handicap of being compelled to buy her land while her men neighbors got theirs free. Nevertheless she is "making good" and would make a great immigration agent to the old land among women like herself, women of culture and some means, when the Canadian government grants free homesteads to women.

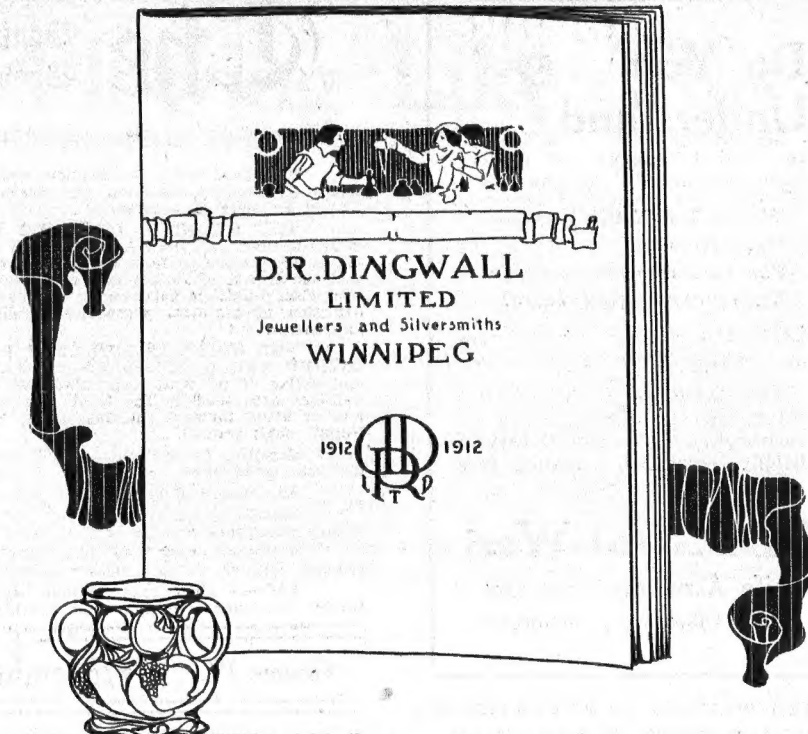
THE AMERICAN VIEWPOINT Springfield Republican

"Reciprocity's defeat in the Canadian elections is a political fact whose magnitude cannot, perhaps, be fully appreciated at the present time. It has an immediate and possibly a remote significance. Americans will observe at once that it is a decided rebuff to their advances in favor of closer trade relations and that the general relations between the two countries cannot be improved by it, although it would be unwarranted to assume that the present friendly intercourse between Canada and the United States can be in the least strained by the development.

"Trade across the International boundary will continue, everyone may be sure. There will be much buying and selling. It is impossible to seal up the imaginary line that divides the continent, and we have no doubt that ultimately the continental forces implanted by Nature will override all the obstacles now interposed by selfish interests and national or imperial prejudices. But for the time being, and one dares not say how long in the future, reaction triumphs.

"Reciprocity could have been carried in Canada 10 years ago. Unfortunately for the cause, it was taken up by a government which had been in power 15 years and had a tremendous burden of political disaffection to contend with. The Laurier regime was approaching a natural dissolution when a republican president of the United States made his offer of a commercial pact reducing tariff duties. For 60 years the Canadians of all parties had desired freer entrance to our markets for their natural products and it must have seemed to the premier that in reciprocity his dying administration would gain a fresh lease of life.

"It is impossible not to feel that if this question could have been presented solely on its naked merits as a question of trade, reciprocity would have carried the day. But the moment it was presented to the people associated with the fortunes of a party and a government it had to share in all their accumulated vicissitudes. How notably this aspect of the situation colored the struggle was shown by the nationalist



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Gentlemen—
Please find enclosed postal notes for \$15.00, the amount of my account. I have found International Stock Food excellent for my horses and cattle, and pigs. It has given me every satisfaction, and I would not be without it. As soon as my present supply is finished I shall send a further order.
(Signed) J. V. SMITH.

revolt in Quebec under Mr. Bourassa, a French politician, formerly in the Laurier following, whose zeal for the defeat of the ministry was inspired wholly by motives as remote from the question of trade as his own aspirations for French supremacy in the valley of the St. Lawrence are antagonistic to the imperialist sentiments of his Conservative allies in Ontario.

"The immediate effect of reciprocity's defeat upon American politics cannot fail to be considerable. It appears to be a heavy blow to President Taft. What had seemed to be his greatest achievement is suddenly struck dead and all the strain and labor of the special session of Congress that grew out of it are gone to waste. He is left with the burden of his tariff vetoes and his widened breach with the insurgents of his own party, while he has been deprived of the one great success which had crowned his career in the presidency. The Canadian result seems to throw our political situation into a degree of confusion that hitherto has not distinguished it, and the conditions

which Mr. Taft now confronts must tax his abilities to the utmost."

ONTARIO ELECTIONS DEC. 11

Elections of the Ontario legislature will take place on December 11, with nominations one week earlier.

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A perfect model launch, has real steam engine which propels it through water; engine has brass boiler and oscillating cylinder. Propelled by two screws. Given free for selling only \$2.00 worth of our dainty art embossed and colored Christmas Booklets at 3 for 10 cents, each in an envelope and tied with a silk ribbon. These are very quick sellers. Write now, and when sold return us the money and we will send steamboat post free by return. **THE WESTERN PREMIUM CO., DEPT. WINNIPEG, CANADA.**

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 1st, 1911

DISCOUNTING THE HARVEST

Reports from all over the West this fall show that there are agencies at work which will still further discount the profits of the grain growers for the season of 1911. There is a very serious shortage of cars. This is handicapping the farmers in several ways. In some cases the grain is being piled in heaps upon the ground waiting for cars and is thus liable to severe damage. A car shortage has the tendency to compel the farmers to put more grain through the line elevators. The elevator companies, on the other hand, are frequently able to secure what cars they need in their own business, despite the strict regulations of the grain act re the car order book. It is even being suggested that the car shortage may, in some cases, be a device to assist the line elevator companies. The railway companies, it is well known, have no love for the loading platform. To them it is an unmitigated nuisance, while the handling of grain through the elevators is a pleasure. It matters not to the railway companies that the farmer can save from \$30 to \$100 per car by loading his wheat over the platform. The railways are operated for profit and the line elevators likewise. With a serious car shortage, and an uncertainty as to when any cars will arrive, many farmers are compelled, for financial reasons, to put their grain through the line elevators. The leopard has not changed his spots; the elevator companies have not forgotten the methods that made their business so lucrative in years gone by. The spread between street and track prices has been very wide in many places throughout the West this year. In low grades this may be excusable but not in contract grades. Farmers must be continually on their guard against such schemes. The elevator companies are making hay while the sun shines and it is a very easy matter for them to take from 4 to 10 cents per bushel out of the farmer's pocket by reducing a grade and setting heavy dockage.

These conditions which we have pointed out are not only seriously injuring the farmers of the West, but also militating against the farmers' company, the Grain Growers' Grain company. Hundreds and hundreds of farmers who wish to send their wheat to the Grain Growers' Grain company are compelled to put it through the elevators for lack of cars. Another method which the line companies have followed far more than usual is to purchase the farmers' grain for future delivery. Information at hand is to the effect that the line elevator companies have been buying grain from the farmers for future delivery ever since July, endeavoring to convince the farmers that by so doing they would get a better price for their crop. This is a debatable question, but there is no doubt that by yielding to the various inducements of the elevator companies the farmers are injuring their own cause. The elevator companies are not more friendly to the farmers than they have ever been and they are equally determined that the farmers' company shall not prosper. Despite this, the Grain Growers' Grain company is doing a better business this year than ever, and, with the loyal support of the farmers in the West, will continue to grow and become an ever stronger factor in improving conditions. The terminal elevator companies have announced that they will not accept any liability for tough grain. This, of course, looks very well on the face of it, but it should not be forgotten that such an announcement will tend to make the loading platform less popular. In order to secure as much information as possible, we will be glad to have the farmers all over the West write to us im-

mediately and tell us of conditions at their shipping point. Is the supply of cars satisfactory? Has there been more than were needed? What has been the spread between street and track prices upon the various grades of wheat? Let us know all the handicaps that the farmers are laboring under. Publicity will aid materially in the solution. If this information is sent in to us immediately, it will be of value in assisting towards the remedy of present conditions.

THE LUMBER COMBINE

Readers of The Guide were no doubt greatly interested in the report which appeared in our news pages on October 18 of the result of the deliberations of the members of the Coast and Mountain Lumbermen's associations, who met in convention at Calgary recently. The fact that the lumber combine is one of the most powerful and highly organized in Canada has long been known, but hitherto its plans have been kept secret and the public have known little of its operations, except that the price of lumber has been steadily and continually increased. Now, however, we know a part at least of the methods by which the lumber kings propose to plunder the public. In the first place, it was decided to restrict the output of lumber by abandoning camps and shutting down mills. This will cause a scarcity of lumber and will enable the mill owners to raise prices. The lumbermen figure no doubt that if they can get the same amount of money for a smaller amount of lumber, reducing operating expenses by leaving some of the mills idle, the profits will increase and they will wax fat. The people will have to get lumber at any cost, and even though they restrict their building operations to absolute necessities, the smaller quantity of lumber used will not cause a loss to the mill owners, so long as they are able to raise prices. The restriction of the output of lumber will also enable the mill owners to reduce the wages of their employees, especially those who depend upon the lumber camps for their winter's work, for many of these men, who are employed on the land during the summer, would rather work for their board than be idle through the winter. In order that the plunder may be equally shared among the members of the combine, all lumber is to be sold to retailers through one office at a price fixed by the association, and any mill owner who refuses to join the association is to be put out of business by cutting prices temporarily at any point where his output is for sale. The only source from which the lumber combine anticipates trouble is the competition of the United States mills. Undressed lumber and lumber dressed on one side only and not further manufactured is admitted to Canada free of duty, while lumber which is dressed on one or both sides and jointed, or tongued and grooved, is subject to a duty of 25 per cent. under the general tariff and 17½ per cent. under the British preferential tariff. As a matter of fact, there is very little lumber imported to Canada from the United States because that country, with its immense population and its depleted forests, provides a sufficient market for all it can produce, but if the Canadian lumbermen continue to raise prices, the consumers of lumber of this country will buy from the United States. To be sure of having Canada as a private preserve for their own exploitation, therefore, the Canadian lumbermen are endeavoring to induce the new government at Ottawa to place a duty on rough lumber. The "Retail Lumberman," published at Winnipeg, in its last issue says:

"A report from Ottawa states that there is a likelihood of the new Conservative government placing a duty on rough lumber from the States equal to the amount at present charged by the U.S. on rough lumber from this side of the line. That there will be some changes in the lumber tariff in favor of home mills is confidently believed at the Coast, as British Columbia has sent a solid phalanx of government supporters who would, no doubt, support any move to prevent the American mills having any advantage that B.C. mills do not possess."

Lumber is one of the prime necessities of Canada, particularly Western Canada. It enters into the construction of every home, every factory and every farm building. The high cost of lumber is one of the great drawbacks with which our farmers have to contend. It makes them live in small homes, prevents the erection of proper buildings for live stock and for the protection of implements. And there is no good reason for the high prices at which lumber is sold today. Canada has vast forests, which but a few years ago belonged to the crown, but have been given away or disposed of for a mere song by governments of both political parties to people who are now holding up the public and making them pay extortionate prices for what was once their own. Now the lumbermen are asking for tariff increases in order that they may bleed the people still more. It is said that while the government may not dare to place a duty on rough lumber by act of Parliament, it may accomplish the same object by instructing the customs officials to classify as "dressed," lumber which is sawn by a fine saw but not planed, a class of lumber which is now being imported as "undressed" and free of duty. If the government increases the lumber duties, either by this means or directly and openly, it will be a distinct encouragement to trusts and combines and a wilful disregard of the interests of the people. The investigation of the lumber combine will be interesting work for the tariff commission which the new premier has announced his intention of establishing.

THE TENDENCY OF THE TIMES

Students of economic and social conditions in various countries of the world must come to the conclusion that Anglo-Saxonism in the New World is lagging behind the other branches of that progressive race. In Australia, New Zealand, and in Great Britain itself, social and economic questions are receiving very careful consideration at the hands of the governments. In these countries the lives of the people are considered of more importance to the state than the property of the wealthy minority. New Zealand affords a number of striking examples of progressive legislation, and Australia is also a leader in the same great work. The migration from the Old World to the new was a step taken primarily to secure religious freedom, and it was the intention of the founders of government in the New World that the North American continent should be the cradle of liberty, economic, social and political. The first great object of the New World's founders was accomplished and religious freedom is a fact. But the condition of affairs today in Canada and the United States, drives home the striking truth that "government for the people, of the people, and by the people" does not exist in the New World. Legislation in the United States and in Canada for the past half century has been very largely for the benefit of a very small percentage of the population, who, by controlling a very large portion of this world's goods, were enabled to exercise undue influence in legislative circles. United States, though technically a democracy, has in reality been a plutocracy. The wealthy classes in the United States have controlled legis-

lation. In Canada, on a somewhat smaller scale, the same situation has existed. The unprejudiced student of Canadian history since Confederation will look in vain for an example of real democratic government either at Ottawa or in any of the provinces. Both political parties, provincial and federal, have been directly or indirectly influenced by the plutocratic element in the country. We have yet to see in Canada a government that places the welfare of the people above the prestige and spoils of office. We may look through the history of every Parliament in Canada and we can see the mark of the handiwork of Special Privilege. But we search in vain for a voluntary recognition of the underlying principles of true democracy. The big interests of Canada have incessantly knocked at the doors of federal and provincial Parliaments—and have not knocked in vain. Their pleadings have been listened to and their prayers have been granted. Year by year provincial and federal Parliaments have handed over the natural resources of the nation into the hands of private individuals, and have opened the public treasury to the same insatiable elements. The voice of the people has not been dominant in Canadian Parliaments.

There have been several causes which have contributed to this most unsatisfactory and undemocratic condition. One of these has been our party system of government. It is the best we have at the present time, but it certainly is not satisfactory and cannot be regarded as the ultimate democratic solution of national politics. The party system has resulted in blinding the people to their own interests and consequently has placed them in the hands of designing individuals and corporations. It must be very gratifying to all earnest workers for democracy to note that in the federal elections last month, there was a greater evidence of independent voting and the breaking down of party ties than ever before in Canadian history. Both parties suffered considerable by having a real issue placed before the people. Another factor which has contributed to the slow growth of the democratic spirit has been the tremendous and unparalleled material prosperity in Canada. Probably no country in the world has advanced so rapidly in the last generation as has Canada. Tremendous administrative tasks have fallen upon our governments in order to meet the needs of the rapidly growing population, and the eyes of the people have been kept rivetted upon the expansion of our commercial life. Consequently social and economic questions have been kept in the background. But today there is a remarkable awakening taking place among the Anglo Saxon people of this continent. The people of the United States are in open rebellion against the regime of plutocracy, and the citadel of Special Privilege in the great Republic to the south is tottering upon its unstable foundation. In Canada also, particularly in Western Canada, public spirit is beginning to assert itself. The people are realizing that the tendency of present legislation is strongly opposed against the welfare of the common people. Until recently, however, there has been a deplorable apathy on the part of the public. One of the chief reasons for this has been the lack of a free and independent press. In Canada today there are not more than a handful of progressive, independent, daily or weekly newspapers, and there is a total absence of weekly and monthly magazines, independent of political parties and corporations with the courage to fight the battle of democracy. In the United States there are a large number of such magazines doing a wonderful work in educating the people along progressive lines. Their magazines have a circulation of several millions and they have been the greatest factor in opening the eyes of the people to the dangers which confront them. There are also in the United States a number of very able and progressive statesmen who have refused to bow the knee to Special Privilege, and who are fighting the battle of the people day and night. We have a great dearth of such men in Canada. We have

not a single example in Parliament of an unselfish statesman fighting boldly for democracy. The only hope in Canada is to educate the common people to a realization of their dangers and their needs. This can be done by the formation of organizations for the study of political questions and by the dissemination of progressive literature. We have a great and abiding faith in the wisdom of the common people and we sincerely believe that they are democratic in their instincts. Their temporary lapses from the true path of democracy have been due rather to their lack of information than to their deliberate reactionary instincts. It is the duty of those who see the light to assist in carrying the gospel of democracy to those who are yet without a true realization of the needs of their country. The demand of the times will produce the men and the journals. Special Privilege is always educating the people for its own ends and the soldiers of democracy must never be idle.

THE CALIFORNIAN REVOLUTION

The newspapers are giving very little attention to the result of the California elections on October 10, when the people declared for the Initiative, Referendum and Recall by an overwhelming majority, and also gave a smaller majority in favor of woman suffrage. Why do the newspapers give so little attention to the advance of democracy? Here is the way The Public, that democratic weekly of Chicago, views it:

"In one of the great states of the Union a veritable revolution has occurred. Yet newspaper readers without reading glasses of high magnifying power would hardly know it but for private correspondents. You can tell from the Hearst newspapers that something important happened and the Hearst did it; but if you want detail and color you must turn to the murder reports. In other papers at first there were strong symptoms of highly sensational dispatches, but as soon as it appeared that woman suffrage had not been defeated but had won, these symptoms rapidly receded. Had California voted down woman suffrage, the Recall and the Initiative and Referendum, it may be inferred from past experience that headlines would have screamed. But in a victory for all three there is 'no news.' It is common to attribute this kind of newspaper reticence to Big Business control. That is probably a mistake in this instance. At any rate the control is probably not direct. A more likely explanation is the incompetency of news gatherers and news editors. Trained, more or less consciously, to regard certain business interests as the classes to be served by news reports, they have formed the habit of magnifying and coloring what they think those interests would like exploited and of minimizing what such interests do not like, until competency for distinguishing the wants of business interests from news service has atrophied. However, news reports or none, good ones or poor ones, hereafter women in California are to have full suffrage, legislatures will pass laws subject to popular veto; they may be over-ridden by popular Initiative when they refuse to pass laws the people want, and judges will go into partnership with corporations at peril of their office. This is revolution. But it is a republican, democratic, beneficent and characteristically American type of revolution."

The same applies well in Canada. But the progress of reform cannot be stopped. Plutocracy may put obstacles in the way but the general educational work now being done will overturn them all. Women now have the franchise in California, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Colorado and Washington. The women are justly asking for a larger share in the government—and they are getting it.

ONTARIO REFORM MOVEMENT

The Tax Reform League of Ontario, which includes within its membership many in-

fluential supporters of both political parties, is endeavoring to bring pressure to bear upon the provincial government to secure a change in the assessment law, making it optional on the part of municipalities to tax improvements more lightly than land values. Over three hundred municipalities in Ontario have petitioned for this change, and 168 newspapers of both political parties have either petitioned the government for it or editorially approved of it. The amendment asked for would not compel municipalities to exempt improvements from taxation, either wholly or partially, yet Sir James Whitney, the all-powerful premier of Ontario, will not permit the passage of a bill to allow those municipalities that wish to do so, to make a change in their methods of taxation. This is a situation which forcibly illustrates the need of the Initiative and Referendum.

EAST AND WEST

The people on the land in Eastern Canada have much in common with those in the West. Here is a letter in proof:

"The Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg.
Gentlemen:—

Enclosed please find the sum of one dollar (\$1.00), the same being subscription in advance for The Grain Growers' Guide. I have read several copies of your excellent journal and find that it gives expression not only to my views on many of the leading public questions of the day, but to those of a great many others down here. We of the East, who till the soil, feel that we have much in common with you men of the West, who are engaged in a like occupation. I am fully convinced that the farmers have not an adequate representation in the House of Commons, and owing to this fact their just rights are ignored by both political parties.

Wishing you every success in your noble work, I am

Yours very truly,
WILBUR GARVIE."

Owen Sound, Ont.
Oct. 21, '11.

When we can organize as a unit the progressive forces of the East and the West, then will conditions change for the better.

Many thousands of men in this Western country are deeply and sincerely interested in the work of reform in which the organized farmers are engaged. They realize thoroughly how necessary it is to have sound progressive reading matter placed in the hands of the people. These men are the friends who have aided in making The Guide the great success it is today. By bringing it to the attention of their friends they secure new subscribers and at the same time new recruits to the ranks of the organized farmers. The enemies of The Guide and the organized farmers are active and are working against us all the time. It will need all the vigilance and energy of the friends of democracy to keep the work going. Any friend who lends a hand to secure new subscribers to The Guide is bringing the day of better things nearer.

There is talk of a short session of Parliament being held before Christmas and another one being called early in the New Year. The only benefit such a move will be to Canada will be that each of the members will draw his \$2,500 salary twice instead of once.

More than half the increase in Manitoba during the past ten years has been in the cities and towns. It will require strenuous efforts on the part of the provincial authorities to see that rural Manitoba does not rapidly go into decay.

Saskatchewan's Opportunity

By E. A. PARTRIDGE

NOTE—MR. PARTRIDGE HAS PREPARED THE FOLLOWING DRAFT OF AN ORGANIZATION SCHEME FOR THE SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, AND HAS SET FORTH THE OBJECTS TO BE ATTAINED THEREBY. THIS SUGGESTION WILL BE DEALT WITH BY A FULL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AT MOOSE JAW ON NOVEMBER 1ST. MR. PARTRIDGE IS ONE MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO PREPARE SUCH A SCHEME.

To the Directors of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Gentlemen:—

A satisfactory plan of campaign for the thorough organization of our farmers as members of the Grain Growers' association would appear to require the following particulars:—

1.—An up-to-date statement of the general objects of the association as understood by the leaders in the work of organization.

2.—The featuring of some immediate objects of association to stimulate interest while organization work is in progress and make the organization more effective when completed.

3.—Method of procedure in carrying on the work of organization and in trying to accomplish the special objects of association.

4.—The systematic pushing of the Life Membership feature of the association which, if developed, will insure the permanence of the organization and continuity in the performance of useful functions by the Central Office.

5.—The securing of organization workers.

6.—The financing of the work.

Your committee therefore, making such division of the subject, beg to submit as follows, for your approval:—

1.—A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE OBJECTS OF ASSOCIATION.

(a) To organize the farm population of the province for the study of those economic and social problems, having a bearing on the material prosperity and happiness of its members, and which can only be satisfactorily solved by the intelligent and concerted exercise of their voting power and the widespread practice of co-operation among them.

(b) To collect such materials from scientific and literary sources, the annals of class organizations, particularly the details of co-operative enterprises, and the records of legislative enactments in our own and other countries, as are necessary for the proper information of our people, and to print and widely distribute the same.

(c) To present the demands of our people for legislation, in the form of Bills supported by arguments, to the proper legislative bodies, and where necessary back up these demands by organized agitation.

(d) To urge each and every farmer to become an active member of one or other of the local political associations, according to his choice, creating these associations where they do not exist, with the purpose, not of perpetuating the party system, but of securing the nomination of candidates on both sides of politics in every rural constituency, pledged, if elected, to vote for the measures demanded by the organized farmers.

It is to be distinctly understood that neither the Central nor any subordinate association, nor any officer thereof in his official capacity, shall pledge support to, or form any alliance with, a political party or a party candidate, the function of the association being that of a non-partisan school of economics, social science and good citizenship, not that of a party machine.

(e) To encourage the practice of co-operation by our members in the production, shipment and sale of commodities, the purchase and distribution of supplies and for other purposes as found necessary or expedient, not within the association as one of its functions, but by creating new, or connecting themselves with existing, co-operative organizations suited to their needs; and in this connection—

(f) To make as far as practicable official inspection and report on the methods of successful old-world Farmers' Co-operative Societies and the effect of such organizations upon the material well-being and character of their members.

2.—IMMEDIATE OBJECT OF ORGANIZATION SPECIALLY EMPHASIZED TO STIMULATE INTEREST WHILE ORGANIZATION WORK IS IN PROGRESS AND MAKE THE ORGANIZATION MORE EFFECTIVE WHEN COMPLETED.

To secure the enactment of a Provincial Direct Legislation law including such essential features as:—

(a) The Initiative, whereby, say, 8 per cent. of the electors may, by petition, propose a law which must be enacted forthwith by the members of the legislature or submitted by them to the people, to be made law or rejected as a majority vote decides, not later than the next general election.

(b) The Referendum, whereby, say, 5 per cent. of the electors may, by petition, compel a measure passed by the legislature to be submitted to the people and approved by a majority vote before becoming law.

(c) The Recall, or right of, say, 25 per cent. of the voters to compel a member of the legislature to appear before his constituency for re-election or dismissal—a provision enabling the people to summarily discharge an unfaithful public servant.

(d) The Publicity Pamphlet—a device for equipping the electors to intelligently exercise their franchise, and consisting of an official publication mailed to every elector, say, 90 days prior to an election or the taking of any Initiative or Referendum vote, containing among other things the title and text of each measure to be voted on. In this pamphlet the proponents and opponents of the proposed laws have the right to insert, at the actual cost to themselves of paper and printing only, such arguments as they may see fit to make.

Direct Legislation is the most effective instrument ever devised by the friends of Democracy to enable the people as a whole to make laws suited to the needs of the many, instead of being forced to live under laws made by so-called representatives in the interest of the few. In short, it stands for Peoples' Power as opposed to The Rule of the Rich.

Direct Legislation has been endorsed by the organized farmers of the three Prairie Provinces. There is an active Direct Legislation League with headquarters at Winnipeg. Many states to the south of us have adopted it or are agitating for it. It has the approval of most progressive thinkers. The time seems most opportune to make it the central motive of an organization campaign.

The census returns show that the rural and village population of Saskatchewan outnumbered that of the towns and cities five to one.

Any legislation of benefit to the farmers would therefore be of benefit to an overwhelming majority of the population. Hence the justice as well as the desirability of farmers taking a leading part in the making of laws.

Direct Legislation is an implement peculiarly adapted to render the association effective in securing the passage of laws desired by its membership.

The Annual Convention expresses the consensus of advanced opinion among the farmers in matters calling for legislative action. The Central Executive stands ready to formulate Bills in accord with such opinion and prepare petitions to secure the bringing of these Bills before the legislators, and where not enacted by them to the direct vote of the people. The local associations scattered over the length and breadth of the province are in a position to speedily circulate the petitions for signature and afterwards to give such aid in moulding public opinion in favor of the Bills as will assure majorities in their favor when the vote is taken.

The Central Executive would always see that arguments in favor of these Bills were inserted in the publicity pamphlet and the locals would provide plenty of

champions to combat any opponents of the Bills who might invade their immediate neighborhood.

This weapon of Democracy once on the statute book of the province and a majority of the farmers once included in the membership of the association, and the association would be the dominant factor in the shaping of Provincial legislation. Surely this is a consummation worth striving for! One that the tariff reformer, the free trader, the single taxer, the believer in public ownership among them, may enthusiastically unite with one another to bring about as a means to the special end each has in view.

Another immediate object to use as a stimulus to organization work might be suggested, namely a concerted effort throughout our membership by personal requests, deputations and petitions to induce the Provincial Government, through the Departments of Public Works, Education and Agriculture, to co-operate with the Central Executive of the association to make the rural school house an educational and social centre for the development of good fellowship, for recreation of a cultural character and for instruction in civics, co-operative enterprise and the arts pertaining to domestic science and the work of the farm.

This would involve movable school furniture, seats for adults, ample stabling, text books, and an itinerant staff of demonstrators and lecturers. Also a commission should be appointed composed of departmental officers and representatives of the association to visit progressive old-world farming communities and study their organizations, their methods of work and business, their social activities and other interesting features of community or individual life with a view to assisting the progress of our own people.

3.—METHOD OF PROCEDURE IN CARRYING ON WORK OF ORGANIZATION AND IN TRYING TO ACCOMPLISH THE SPECIAL OBJECT OF ASSOCIATION.

The first step, should this plan be adopted, would be to publish it in The Guide with a strong appeal to the membership to individually do something to bring about the complete organization of the farmers within the Provincial boundaries. Some might furnish time, others teams, others again money or gifts of pen or speech. Still others could extend their hospitality to workers or at least offer a little praise and exhibit a little enthusiasm for their encouragement.

Next an effort might be made to induce the sister provinces to adopt a similar program. The breadth of the flame would increase the heat. A circular would be sent to each secretary of a sub-association and each secretary of a school district inviting renewed activity in the existing sub-associations and efforts to start new ones in unorganized territory.

Short pithy references to Direct Legislation as a means of making the government responsive to the will of the organized farmers should be inserted in The Guide from time to time. Letters, too, dealing with the question of making the school house a social and educational centre for adults as well as school children should be sent to The Guide.

The co-operation of the members of the Direct Legislation League should be invited and their writers, speakers and literature utilized as much as possible. Data should be collected from Switzerland, Oregon and other places where Direct Legislation is enjoyed. County organization centres should be established in every Provincial electoral division, financed by voluntary contributions of the members of the locals situated within its boundaries and designed to undertake or provide for the organization of any territory not dealt with by committees appointed by the members of existing locals, WHICH COMMITTEES WILL BE DEPENDED UPON TO ACCOMPLISH MOST OF

THE ORGANIZATION WORK OF THIS CAMPAIGN. The GENERALS can PLAN a campaign; the SOLDIERS must do the FIGHTING.

For the furtherance of the work of organization the Central Executive is asked to advise the subordinate associations as follows:—

Each school district is to be regarded as the area from which a local association may draw its membership, but where lack of population or membership makes it expedient to enlarge the area, two or more adjacent districts up to four, may be drawn upon and their outer boundary lines shall mark the limits of the membership area for that subordinate association.

The purpose of definitely fixing boundaries is to enable the Central Office to distinguish organized from unorganized territory by reference to departmental maps showing the boundaries of school districts, and to know definitely from the reports of sub-associations what percentage of farmers within their respective districts remain outside the organization. The members of well organized districts may thus be encouraged by published comparisons to do better still, while poorly organized districts may be incited by the evidence of the inferiority of their work as compared with others, to do better work in the future.

The plan of campaign involves an attempt by the members in each and every sub-association district to enlarge their membership until it includes every active and retired farmer and the adult members of his family, resident therein; also such other persons as are known to be in sympathy with the farmers' aims; but at the same time, as far as may be, TO EXCLUDE EVERYONE ELSE. A list of eligible persons should be agreed upon by a committee, and these invited in some systematic manner to become members. Committees should even be appointed to undertake a house to house canvass for this purpose. Also meetings of a social character should be held and non-members invited to attend with the same end in view.

The use of rural school houses or other rural places of meeting, where adequate, rather than town halls, for the holding of association meetings, is strongly recommended.

It is further expected that each subordinate association after a period of vigorous internal organization work, will undertake the task of endeavoring to organize subordinate associations in school districts adjacent to their own membership area, by the holding of organization meetings therein, preceded as far as practicable by a house to house canvass by the committees selected for this purpose and assigned small definite areas. Small leaflets, briefly and in bold type, setting forth the plan to completely organize the farmers of the province and the mediate and ultimate objects to be attained, should be in the hands of these committees to inspire them with a sense of the importance of the part each little group was playing in a concerted and widespread movement.

To again refer to County Associations, it has been suggested that these sub-associations, anxious for a County organization to cover their Provincial Electoral Division and to be used for the purpose of assisting in the work of organization and education along lines recommended by the Central Association and undertaken by the Central Executive, should send such a request to the Central Office. When a sufficient number of such requests has been received the Secretary could call a meeting of the delegates to be held in some suitable place in the Division to be attended by a representative of the Central Association. The basis of representation of locals might be one to ten.

A map of the Electoral Division, showing the school districts should be

Continued on Page 21

Tom Spencer's Match

By HILDA RICHMOND

"Abbie! Abbie! How could you be so careless?" were the first words Mrs. Spencer heard as she opened her eyes and, with a shudder and a groan caused by the pain in her leg, returned to consciousness. "I'm astonished at you."

The poor woman said nothing, but tears of pain and mortification rolled down her cheeks, and the doctor who was working over the injured leg gave Tom Spencer a look that should have withered him. "It wasn't carelessness, Mrs. Spencer," he said quietly, "the cistern is a death trap and it is a wonder you escaped as easily as you did. For a man of your circumstances to allow his wife to get a painful injury through carelessness, Tom Spencer, is a shame." Mrs. Spencer was again unconscious and he felt he could say what he pleased. "She'll get a rest now, anyway!"

"My wife has a comfortable home and plenty to eat and wear," said Tom Spencer indignantly. "To hear you talk one would think I beat her or starved her."

"You'll meet your match some day," said the doctor seeing signs of returning consciousness in his patient. "You'll have to get a trained nurse to look after your wife and see that this room is kept warm enough but not overheated."

"A trained nurse!" gasped Tom. "I can't afford a trained nurse. I thought of getting Sarah Ellen Green."

"A trained nurse is cheaper than a funeral," said the physician briefly. "You can take your choice."

Sarah Ellen Green positively refused to minister to the stricken household and she said so in no uncertain words. "I know all about you, Tom Spencer!" she said grimly. "Weighing out three pounds of butter for your wife to use. I don't put my head into no trap like that. It takes good milk and cream and butter and eggs to keep house with, and I can get my three dollars a week and nothing said about skimping and saving. No, thank you!"

Mr. Spencer walked out with his head high in the air, and he remarked that Sarah Ellen Green wasn't the only person in the world who did housework, but when he had made the rounds of the whole community and had interviewed everybody he began to be discouraged. The kindly neighbors took turns staying with Mrs. Spencer until help could be found, and the three children had been sent to their grandmother's, but such a state of affairs could not last always. Moreover, it was very expensive to allow wasteful women to conduct the affairs of the household—he had succeeded in eleven years of married life in partially training his wife in habits of economy—and he wanted to get back to some sort of system. Finally his second cousin, Mrs. Lettie Nelson, said she would come for accommodation, provided he would get a trained nurse, and this the worried man was forced to do.

"Lettie, you know expenses are awful heavy just now," he said as that capable woman tied a big blue-checked gingham apron over her dress and prepared to lay hands on the articles strewn about the disorderly kitchen. "Try to be as saving as you can."

"Trust me for that, Tom," said Mrs. Nelson. "I pride myself on my economy."

That afternoon as Mr. Spencer started to town she handed him a list of things to buy, as the household supplies were never very well kept up, and in the days when various ladies prepared meals everything had run down sadly.

"Be sure to get the Golden Star coffee, Tom," she said. "I see Abbie has been using the Silver Blend. The Star is three cents cheaper on the pound and it's just as good. And bring a pail of that baking molasses, for it's better for sweetening than sugar and costs less. Sugar's awful high just now."

Mr. Spencer beamed with delight as he found his grocery bill thirty-five cents less than it would have been had he gone to his regular place of dealing. Mrs. Nelson knew of a "bargain" store where things were very cheap, and he resolved, as he handed the money over the counter, to have done forever with high-priced

stores. To be sure the place was untidy and the supplies looked doubtful, but they were much cheaper than elsewhere, and that was the main thing.

"I don't know that I like this coffee, Lettie," he said at supper time as he looked at the thin, weak liquid. "It doesn't taste right."

"Nonsense!" said Mrs. Nelson sharply. "I don't believe in letting my appetite rule me. I like this coffee," and she took a sip from her cup with evident enjoyment. "I'll ask Miss Harrison how Abbie liked the coffee this evening." She soon brought out the report that Mrs. Spencer thought her cup unusually good, so the man of the house felt sure his appetite was a little off that evening.

"Will you have some syrup on your cakes, Tom," asked Mrs. Nelson next morning. She was baking doubtful-looking corn cakes on the griddle over the slow fire, and Mr. Spencer saw nothing else for breakfast.

"Why, yes, I guess so. Abbie usually had meat and potatoes for breakfast, Lettie."

"Yes, and look at what you've said about your expenses. Corn cakes are

"There's no need to throw money away like that, Tom. Winter is your slack time and you may as well put in your leisure carrying in wood and water. This wood box holds a good supply and you can fill it every day right after breakfast. I never did go out in the snow after wood and I never will. It's a man's place to do such work."

"I—I think the children bring in wood for Abbie," said Tom, slowly rising from his insufficient breakfast and going to his tasks. It took an hour to carry enough water for the family washing and to fill the wood box, and then he discovered that there was no more wood cut and ready for use, so he prepared to spend the rest of the day at that work. There was no wood house in which to work and it was cold and stormy out of doors, but there was nothing else to do, as the wash boiler remained on the stove all day and consumed wood like a furnace. He longed to rest his aching limbs by the comfortable fire in the sitting room, but every time he set foot in there the nurse or Mrs. Nelson found some pretext for dislodging him.

"Don't use that boiler again, Lettie."

wait there's cold corn bread and syrup in the cupboard."

"Where is the butter?" he inquired, getting out a forlorn chunk of cold corn bread and a dish to hold the thick, black compound that he had heard fifty times at least was cheaper than anything else one could buy. "I don't care much for syrup."

"The allowance is gone and we'll have no more until I churn. It seems to me, Tom, that your appetite is getting very delicate that you can't eat good food. You told me you wanted me to save, and then you find fault with everything I do."

"Abbie used to—"

"Yes, but look what Abbie spent. She told me just the other day that she never gave you a list that you didn't grumble over it, and you haven't done that since I've been here. No woman likes to have a man finding fault and growling all the time."

Fifteen minutes later Tom Spencer threw down his axe and started to town in the wagon, and the first place he sought was a good restaurant. "Give me some sausage and cakes and ham and eggs," he ordered, and then and there he made his first square meal in days. Refreshed, he rose and paid his bill without a feeling of ill treatment and hurried to the hardware store where he laid in enough utensils to astonish his wife, but he left the back part of the wagon free, and later loaded it full of coal. Then he drove home and burst in upon the astonished Mrs. Nelson with a new wash boiler and several other new utensils.

"Have you lost your senses?" she gasped as he took the offending wash boiler from the stove and unceremoniously pitched it into the back yard.

"No, I've just found them. I wonder if we could take the fire out of here and put up the new stove at once. Hereafter we're going to burn coal. I'm nearly frozen with this poor wood."

"I've tried to do my best and it doesn't please you," said Mrs. Nelson with her apron over her head. "Before you do anything else take me home. You said your wife was extravagant and now you don't like the way I do. I only came for accommodation and I'll leave if my ways don't suit you."

Of course Tom Spencer begged her to stay and finally she said she would a little longer. "It's all folly getting those things," she said over and over, "and I knew just how to manage with the old ones. I'm afraid you'll wind up in the poorhouse, Tom."

Tom Spencer rejoiced to think he could take a vacation from the wood chopping, and he joyfully hauled coal until he had a respectable heap in the back yard. To be sure it was out in the snow and the mud, but he determined as soon as Lettie Nelson went home to build a coal house. He was sick and tired of the word economy, and in his heart he resolved never to say it again when his wife was well. The meals still continued on the saving order, though he bought a lot of good things unsolicited, and he longed for the time when the capable cousin could go back to her own home. As often as he could he ate in town, but she kept him on the move doing things for her so that he rarely had the chance to make his escape.

"Lettie has offered to stay after I get about and show me her ways, Tom," said Mrs. Spencer to her husband during one of his visits to the sitting room as she began to improve. "She says she can teach me how to save—"

"Abbie, I never want to hear that word again," said Mr. Spencer solemnly. "I have had it for breakfast, dinner and supper since your accident and many times in between, and I am sick and tired of it. Have I worried you to death with my constant talks about economy?"

"Tom," said a voice at the door, "there's a man out here with a new corn sheller. I hope you haven't spent a lot of money for some new-fangled contraption."

"Lettie, he's thoroughly repentant," said Mrs. Spencer, unable to keep the

Continued on Page 18

THE FARMER

You may tell of the world's great heroes;
Of its conquering men of might;
Whose deeds of old in stone are told,
And their claim to heaven-sent right.
But there's nothing in all the story
That for virtue can compare
With the strength and skill of those who fill,
*The needs that all men share.
So here's to the man whose labor
A goodly harvest yields;
For better than they who rule or slay,
Are the men who fill the fields.

The crowds in our busy cities
Year in, year out may toil;
But they all depend for their labor's end
On the workers of the soil.
So all the skilful trading
And the wondrous works of thought,
Should not avail should the harvest fail
Where the farmers' hands have wrought.
So here's to the men whose labor
A kindly harvest yields;
For better than they who rule or slay,
Are the men who fill the fields.

Our earth is wide and wealthy;
But few its sons must be
If the fruitful land uncultured stand,
While they wander, labor-free.
So home, and art, and knowledge—
The best that life can win—
Can only grow where the plow shall go,
And with seedtime thought begin.
So here's to the men whose labor
A precious harvest yields;
For better than they who rule or slay,
Are the men who fill the fields.

M. H. S.

Hastings Coulee, Alta.

very nourishing, and with syrup on them they will stay by you till dinner time. Meat is too expensive for breakfast."

"What makes the fire pop and sizzle so, Lettie?"

"It's the hole in this wash boiler," remarked Mrs. Nelson. "That is the reason the cakes bake so slowly. The water runs into the fire box and puts out the fire. By the way, Tom, you may fill the barrel at the back door with rain water for me. It hurts my back to bend over and dip up water."

"I'm going to get a pump for that cistern the first time I go to town," said the man of the house firmly. "I meant to do it long ago and just put it off."

"I'll buy a new one," he said as he saw her bringing it out the next morning. "It wastes more wood than anything."

"Wood is cheap, and it's good exercise to get it ready. And, anyway, I must wash this morning. An invalid in the house makes a lot of extra work."

Hard work with the axe in the cold reduced Tom to absolute weakness and he sought the house for food and warmth. "I can't wait till dinner time, Lettie. I'm starved. Have you any crullers or pies?"

"Crullers! Pies! They are unhealthy and expensive. It isn't healthy to eat between meals, but if you think you can't

Lloyd-George: A Spent Star or a Growing Force?

By H. LINTON ECCLES

Some people have been busy trying to read into Mr. Lloyd-George's recent illness a preliminary hint of his impending retirement from politics. No doubt with most of them the wish fathered the thought. For the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the present British Liberal Government, from being looked down upon and barely noticed as a country lawyer and Radical M.P., has, by reason of his strength of character and his tenacity of convictions, grown to be a respected, and even a feared, man.

To everyone who knows anything at all about the inside of British politics, the Right Hon. David Lloyd-George personifies the democratic driving force behind Premier Asquith's Administration. As a simple, though very pregnant, fact he is a little more than 50 per cent. of that driving force. Therefore, he is idolized by democrats and anathematized by Tories, particularly, in the latter case, those of the old school. To his own immediate followers he is the social salvation of his country. To the hide-bound Tory he is the greatest menace to Britain's social, political and commercial present and future.

By probing down into a man's ideas one gets to know a very large part of the man himself. Unfortunately for the working out of the British Chancellor's ideas, the mass of his enemies and a large part of his friends do not take the trouble to dig below the surface of his politics. The former class fancies, and in some cases seriously believes, that he is a serious and growing danger to its interests. The latter class has a hazy notion that he is working—and working obviously to the best of his very considerable ability and energy—for something new, something different, something, that somehow, is aiming at the benefit of the many as distinct from the selfish interests of the few. But it is a very small class that knows really what are either his ends or the means he is using to achieve them.

His Personal Integrity

I have had the advantage, during twelve years' experience in Britain with modern politics and newspaper work, of studying, and to some extent knowing, Mr. Lloyd-George in the three most important phases of his life—as a politician, as a churchman and as a family man. And I may say, from my knowledge of the subject, that without knowing him in at least two of these capacities, it is impossible to understand him and his life's work.

And if I were asked to take a solemn and binding oath on my knowledge of the character of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, I would assert without hesitation that I believe no more honest or more moral man is playing a prominent part in politics to-day, either in Great Britain or in any other country. No man in the political game anywhere has been more ruthlessly, more violently or more deliberately attacked by his opponents, and yet, curiously, not even the worst of his enemies—with the ex-

ception of a single newspaper—has ever charged him with dishonesty of purpose or hinted that his private life is not what it should be. There has been one definite charge and one indefinite insinuation made against the personal character of Mr. Lloyd-George. Prior to and during the Boer war he considered it his duty to protest—as many others did, or through moral cowardice failed to do—against that terrible and costly mistake. He was promptly denounced as a pro-Boer and an enemy of his country. He has not only lived all that down, but he is generally admitted now to have been in the right. As to the insinuation made in a not too respectable or too scrupulous newspaper against the character of Mr. Lloyd-George, the fact that the newspaper, on being publicly challenged, admitted that it had no evidence for its statement hardly warrants any attention being paid to it.

The Celtic Fire

As a matter of fact, as his opponents freely grant, the Chancellor's whole life and actions prove his sincerity of purpose. The Welshman as a class is an object of suspicion in Britain, chiefly because English stolidity never did, perhaps never could, properly appreciate the warmth of his Celtic fire. David Lloyd-George is about the only Celt who ever did, or perhaps ever could, break down this stone-wall stolidity. It would have been stupidity, and not stolidity, had it failed to see the honesty behind the "little Welshman's" enthusiasm.

It has been said that a man minus ambition is like an engine without steam. Lloyd-George is a man with plenty of ambition, and yet it is ambition with a difference. I would not like to compare it to the more personal type of his colleague and friend, Winston Churchill, or to the more family concern of his opponent and friend, A. J. Balfour. I do not doubt the honesty of intentions of either of those considerable politicians, but I think Lloyd-George identifies more closely, because he realizes more completely, his personal desires with what he holds to be his country's good.

Democrat not Demagogue

A man of the people who knows the people from their hard cradle to their rough grave, David Lloyd-George never could be anything but a democrat. A demagogue and a socialist he has often been dubbed, but he is more and less than either, because he is first a man, next a Christian, then a parent. His soul looks out of those bright, mirthful eyes of his and sees the world as it is, and as it might become so far as the limits of human legislation could make it. The average politician does not, nor hardly can, know the huge difference there is between the standard of comfort of the rich and the standard of comfort of the poor in England. Lloyd-George knows, because he has seen it all and lived through most of it. The only one of his colleagues who knows it as well as he does is John Burns.

The Chancellor's conscience tells him that the distance between those standards of comfort is far wider than it ought to be, than the Creator meant it to be; that the conditions of ordinary living between the two classes are too unequal; that the wealth created or developed solely by the industry of a community should be shared by that community. So far he is a socialist, but his is Christian, human, commonsense socialism, the truth and application of which are admitted by the best minds the world through.

Salvation from Within

He sees that the people's salvation must come from within, from the people themselves, through their better education and fuller enlightenment. Legislation has helped slowly, and will now help more quickly, to accomplish this salvation, but legislation, after all, is but the machine which makes the fabric. The conditions of living, he says, it is true, are hard and unequal, and ought not to have been tolerated so long. They have become clogged with the abuses of privilege, with the oppression of the weak by the strong, with the patronage of the poor by the rich, who live richly on their poverty.

"All this," says the Radical leader, "must be changed, but you, the people, are the tribune; you have to decide whether it shall be changed now, and forever. It is you who, through your ignorance and inaction, have allowed these things to develop into abuses, and it is you who have the right to right them. I and the men I can trust will do our best, sacrifice our lives if need be, in your service, but you must do your part. I have colleagues and friends who are more conservative than I am, who do not know you and your lives as I do; their friends are among that class whose interests, whose pockets, are bound to be affected, though nothing to the extent they pretend. I have to carry my ideas in the face of strong opposition, of personal abuse, of physical weakness. You must show me that, working in your behalf, I can rely upon your loyalty, your votes, your moral as well as your financial support. If I spoke the truth of you bluntly, knowing what I know, I should tell you you will be fools to your own interests, risking your own salvation as a free, democratic people, if you fail me in this hour of my need, on the threshold of these, under God, my

greatest achievements, at this time most significant in our country's domestic history."

It is because the Chancellor of the Exchequer believes all that and lives up to it that he is where he is, that he has the influence in the Government and the support in the country which he has, and that he will probably achieve more and have wider authority than any man who has come to the front in political Britain since the days of Pitt.

Lloyd-George a spent force? Pray God, no, say his real friends; Providence, grant it, say his most devout enemies. Spent? I think not. It may be that the "People's Budget" will be remembered in history as his noblest achievement. Perhaps he will not have the physical ability to carry over as tremendous obstacles as that met with anything else so great or greater. But the life of the biggest little Welshman of these or any other times will never be lost. He has carved his name on the statute book; it is engraved on the hearts, in the homes, and upon the lives of his fellow-countrymen. The mere sound of it may be forgotten, but its influence, its honesty, its achievement will always be felt.

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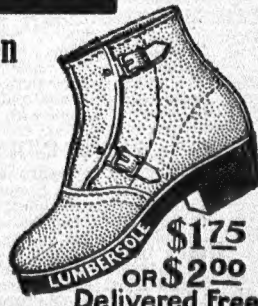
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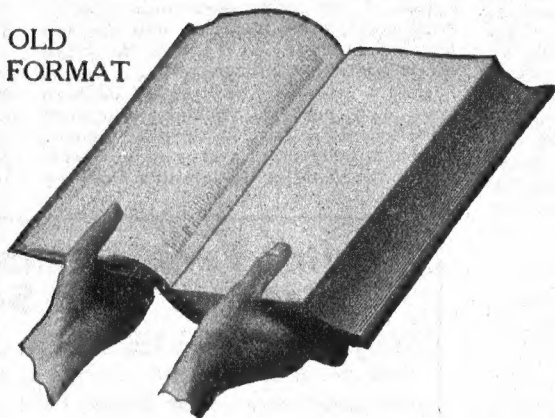
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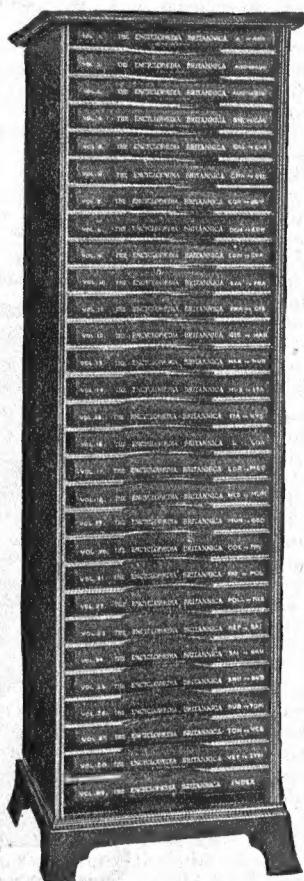
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RUST ON GREEN OATS
W.B., Eyebrow, Sask.—Enclosed you

will find sample of dust which collected on binder when I was cutting green oats. Oats were sown July 5 and cut Oct. 6. They are intended to be fed in the sheaf. Kindly let me know what this dust is and if it is injurious to horses.

Answer.—Upon the examination of the sample under the microscope it shows only particles of dust and rust, so that there is, comparatively speaking, no danger in feeding the oat sheaves to your stock. I think that when you cut these sheaves the ground must have been rather wet and that the dust had settled on the stems of the plant. Rusty straw

may be fed to horses or cattle without doing them any harm unless the fodder is very badly damaged by it. Moderate quantities of slightly affected straw seem harmless, but very badly infected straw is liable to cause some ill results. The examination of the sample you submitted, however, did not show enough rust spores to necessitate any doubt in feeding the same.

ERADICATING MUSTARD

F.M.E., Rouleau, Sask.—Is there any other way besides pulling which will kill yellow mustard in oats or flax without damaging the crop?

Answer.—In eradicating mustard hand pulling gives undoubtedly the best results wherever possible. After the crop is taken off, fall and spring disking followed by harrowing the growing crop when the plants are from 2 to 6 inches in height, aid considerably. Summer-fallow and after cultivation with a broad toothed cultivator will eradicate this weed completely.

A good method in districts where this weed is very plentiful and where the average rainfall is 20 inches or over, is to disc in the spring to encourage germination, and harrow a little later to kill the young crop of weeds when about in the second leaf. Plow about the beginning of June and sow a heavy seeding of beardless barley. The barley crop is harrowed when about 4 to 6 inches high, and the thick stand chokes out any weed plants that escape the harrow. Beardless barley matures early and generally ripens, but if caught by the frost, being beardless, can be cut and used as green feed, without danger of the mouths of the stock eating it being injured by awns.

WORLD'S CROP FIGURES

A.T.B., Souris, Man.—The other day I saw some figures giving the yields of the various wheat growing countries in the world for this year as compared with the last, and as I failed to secure a copy of them I would be very much obliged if you would be good enough to publish them for me in your valuable paper.

Answer.—Perhaps the most reliable information along these lines can be taken from the figures published by the International Institute of Agriculture, with head quarters at Rome, Italy. This institution carefully compiles every year through government figures, information dealing with agricultural matters in every country in the world that is a member of the institute. As practically all the important countries are members it might be taken as representing the best source of agricultural information for the entire world. Under recent issue this institute has issued the following figures for wheat yields of northern hemispheres, which were published in The Guide on October 4:

	1911 bushels	1910 bushels
France.....	320,141,000	254,363,000
Gt. Britain and Ireland.....	63,916,000	56,593,000
Russian Empire	633,777,000	836,240,000
Algeria.....	17,821,000	39,375,000
Egypt.....	38,048,000	.....
Prussia.....	86,167,000	87,798,000
Belgium.....	14,617,000	12,449,000
Denmark.....	4,393,000	4,550,000
Spain.....	156,650,000	137,449,000
Hungary.....	192,691,000	181,398,000
Italy.....	192,170,000	153,339,000
Luxemburg.....	640,000	624,000
Roumania.....	95,534,000	110,828,000
Switzerland...	3,535,000	2,756,000
United States..	656,762,000	695,443,000
Brit. India....	370,413,000	358,137,000
Japan.....	20,572,000	23,728,000
Tunis.....	6,625,000	4,042,000
Canada.....	204,634,000	149,990,000

FRESH AIR CURE

A.C.T., Cardston, Alta.—When the nights began to get cold a few weeks ago I put my pullets, which had been roosting in trees, into a poultry house and kept the windows and doors closed at night to keep out the cold and rain. Lately the pullets have almost all taken cold in spite of this precaution and I do not seem to be able to cure them.

Answer.—All you need to do in this case is to remove the cause of the colds, which means, in other words, to leave the windows open at night and let in fresh air. The pullets which were accustomed to roosting outdoors could not be expected to get along without fresh

DE LAVAL

The most expensively built cream separator but the cheapest to buy. It won't cost you anything to try the De Laval beside the best of other makes and may save you money and annoyance.

The De Laval Separator Co.
WINNIPEG

CHEW MAPLE SUGAR TOBACCO

MILD, SWEET, MELLOW AND JUICY

Manufactured by

ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.

Quebec

Winnipeg

Imperial Hotel

Corner Main St. and Alexander Ave. The Farmers' Hotel of Winnipeg. Centrally located. Good meals and warm, comfortable rooms.

Rate - \$2.00 a day

ANGUS MCLEOD } Proprietors
JAMES MORTON }
FREE BUS

air, and when confined in the house immediately became over-heated and caught cold.

Spray the inside of the house with some disinfectant to kill the cold germs and keep the windows open until zero weather comes. The sharp cold will not affect pullets and will, in fact, be more conducive to egg laying than a warm stuffy hen house. It would be well to have some chopped straw in the bottom of your chicken house so that by sprinkling a small amount of crushed grain the chickens will be induced to take active exercise early in the morning by scratching for this grain.

MAKE YOUR WILL NOW ON BAX LEGAL WILL FORM

35c. Instead of From \$5.00 to \$10.00

For only 35c. you can now make a will as perfectly legal and binding as any lawyer. Not only that, but you can make it at home and keep your private affairs to yourself. It is as important to make a will as to take out fire or life insurance. You cannot read the future. In case of your sudden death how would your wife and family be placed? For the small sum of 35c. would you wish your heirs to be involved in a series of costly court expenses? This will form has stood the test and is a cast-iron legal document which will stand in any court. Anyone can fill one out. Full instructions are sent with each form. Remember, it is registered at Ottawa and cannot be successfully contested. For sale by all druggists and stationers, or sent post-paid by Bax Will Form Co., 275 H. College St., Toronto.

FOR INDIGESTION

AND ALL
STOMACH
& LIVER
TROUBLES
TAKE

Indigestion means torturing pain, intense weariness, wretched days and wakeful nights. It means starved blood, starved muscles, a starved body and a starved brain; in short, it means shattered health and a broken constitution unless you root it out without delay. Mother Seigel's Syrup has no rival as a remedy for indigestion, biliousness and all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. Try it to-day!

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

The dollar bottle contains 2½ times as much as the 50 cent size.
A. J. WHITE & Co., Ltd., Montreal.

"That's the Razor
for Me!"



Note the turns
that gives the
automatic ad-
justment.

Standard Set in Leather
Case as illustrated, or in
Metal Case - \$5.00
Pocket Editions \$5.00 to \$6.00
Combination Sets - \$6.50 up.

A shave or two with his new GILLETTE Safety Razor, and a man wonders why he worried along without one for so long.

Maximum Comfort—the GILLETTE, used with the Angle Stroke, slips lightly through the stiffest beard with never a pull, never a gash. Leaves the face smooth, cool and refreshed.

Minimum Trouble—no honing, no stropping, no painful manoeuvring round the awkward corners of your face. You simply pick up the GILLETTE and SHAVE, whether it's the thousandth time you've used it or the first.

Why deny yourself any longer? Your druggist, your jeweler, your hardware dealer or your haberdasher can supply you.

The Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Limited

Office and Factory: 63 St. Alexander Street, Montreal.

Offices also in New York, Chicago,
London, Eng. and Shanghai, China.

Factories in Montreal, Boston,
Leicester, Berlin and Paris.





NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

Editor, Guide:—In reviewing the late election and the system by which we have what is supposed to be a representative government at Ottawa, one almost feels ashamed to think of the puerile system, much less to talk or write anything about it. We boast of a representative parliament of Canada. In the first place, only one-half of the people over twenty-one years of age have a vote; our women are only considered nonentities in political economy. In the second place, only a percentage of the actual voters vote. In the third place, about or nearly one-half of the actual voters, after they have voted, have either a representative or a vote in Parliament. And in the fourth place, not a member of Parliament is perfectly sure that he is the real choice of his people.

Considering the first question, we think it high time that in this progressive age we in Canada should wipe this puerile blot off of our elective system and enfranchise our women. We will not discuss the question further than to emphasize the fact that it is time that this relic of the barbarous ages was relegated to oblivion, and that all good citizens, men and women of Canada, should have a vote. In the second place, a certain percentage of voters do not vote. For some reason or other they make a menace of themselves to representative government, by pretending to have nothing to do with politics, at the same time taking advantage of all the good things either party succeeds in giving to the people by way of legislation. We look upon such actions as beneath an up-to-date enfranchised citizen and a discouragement to any representative. This class of voters should have an alternative, either exercise their franchise or pay a right good fine. In the third feature of our Parliaments lies the most absurd methods of electing members to represent us. Both Liberals and Conservatives have only about half their votes in the House of Commons. There are constituencies in which either one party or the other has never been directly represented at Ottawa and has no likelihood of ever being represented. Their votes are a dead loss to the country. This is simply not fair to voters—it is all wrong. No man or woman should lose the influence of their vote by having to leave it at home because a certain representative carried the constituency. District representation is not true representation and ought to be done away with and be superseded by proportional representation. By proportional representation, every candidate for election would have competitors of his own stripe of politics, every voter would have a direct representative of his own choice and every vote would figure in Parliament—none would be left at home. A voter under our present system of voting has but one of three choices in casting his vote. He must vote for a person of his own stripe of politics irrespective of choice, stay at home or vote in opposition to his political views or sentiments. This destroys to a nicety a voter's independence in his own party. It simply makes a political slave of him or drives him out of his society, wrong. We all more or less adhere to party and it may be many generations before partyism will be superseded by any other or better systems of running governments. What all parties want and need is a method or system by which they will have a free choice in the personnel of their own party and have their votes directly represented in the House, none to be left at home. Proportional representation

accomplishes this by allowing a voter to vote first, second, third, etc., choice of candidates over a large territory. And it also provides for the aggregate number of votes to be equally divided among the successful representatives so that every vote will be represented in Parliament. It also gives a voter a chance to choose a representative to his liking along professional or industrial lines. The present composition of the House of Commons along these lines is a laughing stock, simply ludicrous. If voters had had a free hand the personnel of our Parliament would have a very different showing today along industrial lines. Proportional representation is not new. It has been weighed and not found wanting. It is an up-to-date and honest system of electing representatives to any elective body. In the fourth place our representatives to Parliament do not really know that they are the choice of their constituents. They were tumbled out by a political machine and machine-voted to power. They actually had no competitors, only a fighter of the opposing force. They were out of harmony industrially, professionally, etc., and do not truly represent the people. In the consideration of the whole system of representative government as it exists today we conclude that it is only an apology for "the rule of the people." Our Parliament at Ottawa is elected by less than one-half the people over twenty-one years of age. It is elected by less than one-half the actual voters, and the party in power by about one-half the votes polled, so that Parliament represents about or nearly twenty-five per cent. of the people entitled to votes, and the party in office represents less than twelve and one-half per cent. of the people over twenty-one years of age. Put these facts with the absurd manner in which Parliament is put together and boast of representative government or "the rule of the people"—absolute nonsense. How long is this thing going to last? We are safe in predicting that it will go on until the voting element of our Canadian citizens becomes thoroughly acquainted with Direct Legislation's systems and methods of electing and making legislative bodies. "The rule of the people" must soon be the sovereign power in Canadian political economy. Direct Legislation is worming its way into the vital sentiments of the Canadian people and the Swiss system of government may any day assert its rights in Canada. Organized education and teaching along Direct Legislation lines is our hope of up-to-date legislation.

J. E. FRITH.
Saskatchewan.

REPLY TO MR. LANGLEY

Editor, Guide:—Kindly allow me a little space to reply to Mr. Langley. While I admit that I am not out to ventilate any grievance but our own, and while I consider that one has as much as he can do to uphold his own side of the question, nevertheless his assertion that I refuse to look at anything but the wants of this district, is more far-fetched than accurate. He has been at considerable pains to spread information regarding the vast amount of work the executive have got through, and while such is undoubtedly the case, in all probability, had some of the directorate kept out of the organization and applied themselves to other and more important work, Mr. Langley would not have had the same occasion to dilate upon the strenuous time he has just survived and there would have been in all likelihood, a considerable increase in the business

accomplished. Again, being up to the eyes in work, one would have thought they would appreciate the efforts to lighten the load, instead of which they turned them down with a promptness and a finality sufficient to dampen the ardor of the most enthusiastic.

I have maintained that there has been some discrimination in regard to election at this point, and Mr. Langley gives as his reason the isolated nature of the proposal. How long would such a point remain isolated? How long need it be isolated if a little organizing energy were judiciously expended along this line? To ask is to answer. Were this company restricted to ten or a dozen houses per year, by financial causes, there might be a little reason in Mr. Langley's contention. As it is, lack of inclination is the only perceptible one.

Your correspondent states that there were six men engaged in organizing, and while I bow to his superior knowledge I would like to suggest that he give them a gentle hint to hump themselves a little or, judging by past progress, with 120 points to cover, this branch of the work will not be overtaken at an early date, more likely in the dim and distant future.

The executive, according to Mr. Langley, are anxious to run this institution on business lines—a perfectly laudable ambition—but where the business sense of establishing elevators at points where there are a number of competitors already on the ground is very hard to see. Nothing suits the existing companies better than to get in at points where there is little or no competition, as we know to our cost, but Mr. Langley and his colleagues are prepared to jump in where it is hottest, and where there is nothing like the same necessity as there is at other points. Such a business policy would hardly be creditable to the proprietor of a peanut stand.

Your correspondent cites the fact that Tisdale has already an elevator, but he loses sight of the facts, that 21 of his points have from one up to five, and that this is a street wheat point, where competition is a vital necessity. He also takes great credit for the establishing of initial elevators at 24 points. There is no one likely to cavil at such an arrangement although some of them are track wheat points, where private companies did not deem it profitable to build. But I hold that the matter of attending to points that are already fairly well provided for, to the exclusion of places not so fortunate in that regard, is not in accord with the spirit of the act, nor with the fundamental principles of business.

WM. RATCLIFFE, JR.
Sylvania, Sask.

ALBERTA BY-ELECTIONS AND DIRECT LEGISLATION

Editor, Guide:—During the last campaign I listened to a speech by the Hon. A. L. Sifton, Premier of this Province. It was a well delivered regulation political campaign speech and moved along smoothly until I suddenly felt the speaker changing his entire attitude. In a moment the man superceded the politician; with all the pathos springing from conviction he made a statement, and it seemed to me that he was swayed by several emotions while so doing.

Prominently, it appeared to me, he spoke as one who had earnestly striven to attain a purpose but failed; failed on account of a condition of affairs which had only just forced itself upon him as obtaining beyond question of a doubt and being absolutely irremediable. These were his words:—"There is no measure nor policy the government can devise that will meet with the sanction of the opposition."

There is hardly a reader who has not laughed at the obtuseness of Pat, who upon landing answered the question concerning his political affiliations by stating "I'm agin the government."

How do you like it, you intelligent voters for party politics, that your leader as a Conservative has assumed Pat's political faith until September 21, and that since that day the members of the former government cannot attain to a higher political ambition than Pat's? No regard for public business, no desire to set Canada in the front rank, but simply by opposing and impeding the government to produce an opportunity to obtain the fats of office for the Party. To rule and exercise authority is the aim of the party in power, to oppose at any cost that of the other side. The peoples' voice is not sought and not considered. It is high time that Can-

adians and party politics came to a parting of the ways.

We are told in the Bible that for the great ones to exercise authority is wrong, "but it shall not be so among you, but whosoever will be chief among you let him be your servant." The old Book also states that a house, no matter of what description, divided against itself cannot stand. Could not these words be taken to mean the great value of Direct Legislation with the Right of Recall? Wherever Direct Legislation has been introduced it has been an unqualified success, and the latest news shows that another great State, California, has also adopted the great principle by a large majority, even going so far as to adopt the recall of the judges.

By-elections for the provincial house are upon us, and would it not be in order for some man to arise at each political meeting and ask the chairman to be allowed to make a motion, and then propose that it is the sense of the house that the candidate declare lucidly his standing upon this most vital matter, and pledge himself to introduce, or aid in introducing, a direct legislation measure during the next session of the legislature, and that the meeting, irrespective of party affiliations, will vote for the candidate who is most emphatic in favor of this action. Meanwhile we can most emphatically push a Direct Legislation organization for the next general election.

Yours for the uplift of Canada.

DANIEL F. BOISSEVAIN.
Strathmore, Alta.

CAPITAL AND UNEARNED INCREMENT

Editor, Guide:—In yours of Oct. 4 is a letter on the above subject, from John R. Symons in which he says that "I am not well acquainted with Prof. Huxley's writings, and whether land is called wealth or not is immaterial, so long as it is used as such."

Allow me to say in reply that it is the first time I ever heard that Prof. Huxley was an authority on political economy, the science of wealth distribution. The names of Adam Smith, John Stuart Mill, Jeremy Bentham and David Ricardo are often referred to as authorities on economics, but the name of Huxley, never. But I have beside me Huxley's chapter on "Natural Rights and Political Rights" in which he argues that all have not an equal interest in the earth, that people have no rights by nature, by virtue of their being human, and that any rights that are ours, we are indebted to the governments for them. So when any person takes this position in opposition to the teachings of Christianity and the highest instincts of human nature it is useless to argue with him.

Henry George in advocating the Unearned Increment of land for revenue was really championing the natural rights of mankind. Huxley argued that mankind have no natural rights.

Again, land is not "wealth" and cannot be termed such. We must use different terms to mean different things. Grain is wealth produced by labor from the soil, but the grain is not soil and we misunderstand each other unless we use words that always mean the same thing. If we aim to secure a just distribution of wealth then we should first have a clear idea of what wealth is, the very thing we are discussing. But just there is where many well meaning people fall down—they speak of wealth but do not realize what it is. That the distribution is monstrously unjust, a foul blot on our civilization, a disgrace to humanity is evident from the following from Mr. Symon's letter—"95% of the farms around Battleford are under mortgage and 85% of all the farms in Saskatchewan are mortgaged." This condition is prevalent all over Canada. I can readily understand how the homes of the lazy and slothful should be under mortgage but is it not a national disgrace that the homes of the diligent and sober should be owned by mortgage corporations? This is the condition that reformers protest against. But before we can improve this condition, we must know the cause and the remedy. And to this end let us bend every intelligent and honest effort. The first step is to aim to use words to express exactly what we mean.

W. D. LAMB.
Plumas, Man.

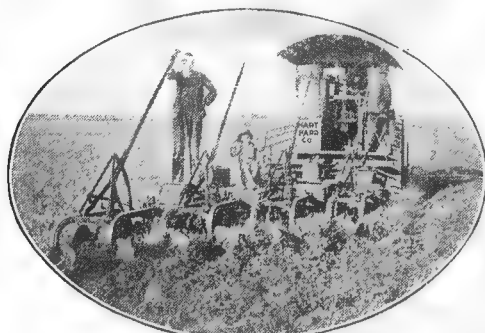
WORRY IS A disease. Work the only remedy. Do something for some one else. Forget self.

Why You Should Own a Gas Tractor

It's the ideal power for all heavy farm work.

It displaces one-half to two-thirds of your horses.

Two men and a sixty horse power tractor can do the work of six men and thirty horses—better, quicker, easier.



Tractor handling eight 14-inch plows and turning 25 acres per day.

25 head of horses cost from Nov. 15th to April 1st, to feed and care for between \$500 to \$750—a gas tractor costs nothing when idle.

It discs, plows, harrows, drills either singly or in tandem. It harvests, threshes, grades roads, hauls stone or grain—in fact performs nearly all of your heavy farm work.

It is economical in fuel, burning the cheapest distillate or kerosene.

You can plow deeper and get bigger crops. No number of horses can put in the plow point like the steady even pull of a gas tractor.



Tractor discing and drilling 10 feet wide both at same operation

It's better than steam, because—there is no danger from freezing—no danger from explosions, fires or excessive weight. No waste time stopping for fuel or water supply; no waiting for power; no burned out grates crown sheets or flues; no boiler to scale.

Flies, heat, dust cannot disturb a tractor. It never tires, always on the job, night or day.

These—and scores of other good reasons prove that for heavy farm work there is no economical tractive power equal to a good gas tractor.

Any man mechanically inclined can easily learn to run one.

Be sure to get one that has large wearing surfaces—one that has few parts, and be sure that they are easily accessible; one that is simple to handle; one whose makers give you quick service.

LEARN HOW TO OPERATE A GAS TRACTOR

Through This Correspondence Course In Gas Traction Engineering

Our deep interest in cheaper, more profitable farming methods and bigger crops has inspired us to prepare this course. It is especially for farmers. It will demonstrate to each man that takes it the wonderful possibilities of power farming and the actual advantage of a Gas Tractor over every other power.

An Outline of the Course:

Introduction.—Fundamental Principles.—Herein are explained the fundamental principles relating to the construction of gas traction engines. This section gives you a general knowledge of gas traction engines so that you can readily understand any style or make.

Lessons in Detail.—These lessons explain in thorough, but simple detail, the construction; operation, adjustment and repair of a gas traction engine. For instance, the subject of combustion and economical use of the different fuels; construction of the cylinders and pistons; the valves and cooling system; the timing and regrinding of valves. You are taught how the power is carried from the crankshaft to the belt pulley and traction wheels. The various gears are thoroughly explained so that you will fully understand the exact construction, arrangement and operation of each gear or set of gears. You are taught how to adjust or repair all parts of your engine. If anything ever should go wrong with it you will not need to send for a factory expert. You will be an expert.

Field Operation.—Here you are taught the latest time-saving methods of laying out a field for economical traction plowing. The advantages of an engine over horses for many farm tasks is proven. The different makes and types of engine-plows are described with their various advantages pointed out. You are taught how to hitch on to various kinds of plows, disc-harrows, sod crushers, sub-surface-packers, harvesters, harrows and other implements with the plows; how to seed, harvest, thresh and haul grain; how to haul manure-spreaders and hay-loaders; how to dig and fill ditches; how to build and drag roads; how to do any number and variety of things with the engine instead of with horses.

In this department the comparative costs of performing all of these varied operations with an engine instead of with horses is discussed. Accurate figures of costs are given, taken from carefully compiled records made from actual field-work done; the figures are facts, not estimates.

Do You Intend To Buy Sometime?—This course demonstrates that you need an engine; it proves—why; shows you how to do more work—do it better, quicker and cheaper; how a gas traction engine will lessen the work for yourself and family; how you can make more money—yes—save more.

Do You Intend to Buy Soon? This course will show you what engine is best adapted to your work. It will prove to you why it is a safe investment. It will be a faithful "Buyer's Guide," directing how you may invest your cash to the best advantage; how to get the largest possible returns.

Want a Better Job?—Do you want to earn more than you are now getting? Then take this course of study. Engine-owners in the West and Northwest often ask manufacturers to furnish a good man to operate their engine. They have so much work for their engine that they willingly pay \$100.00 a month to a man who knows their engine. The manufacturers can't furnish these owners the men they want. They need them in the factories. Here is your chance, we will teach you how.

School of Practical Operation. Supplementing the theoretical work, schools of practical operation will be held at the following places, the dates to be announced later:

Aberdeen, S.D.	Wichita, Kans.
Denver, Colo.	Fargo, N. D.
Des Moines, Ia.	Bozeman, Mont.
Grand Forks, N. D.	Portage la Prairie, Man.
Lincoln, Nebr.	Saskatoon, Sask.
Minneapolis, Minn.	Regina, Sask.
Peoria, Ill.	Calgary, Alta.

These practice schools will be conducted by our Educational Department. The instructors have had wide experience in building and operating Gas Traction Engines. Students will gain actual experience in operating and adjusting engines sent there for that special purpose.

How to Get this Course of Study Mail the coupon below, or write us for full information how to get this valuable course FREE.

Hart-Parr Company
34 Lawler Street, CHARLES CITY, IOWA

THIS COUPON BRINGS YOU EVERY DETAIL

HART-PARR COMPANY

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Please send me full details and scope of your Correspondence Course in Gas Traction Engineering.

Name.....

I expect to buy.....

Yes No

Address.....

I own a tractor.....

Yes No

Its Name.....

BREAKING THE RECORD

The Grain Growers' Grain Company is again passing all previous records in the amount of grain it is handling. In one day the past week over 250 cars (about one quarter of a million bushels of grain) were consigned to The Farmers' Company.

This is the strongest proof of the satisfaction which the Company is giving. If you want your interests carefully looked after and the highest returns, follow the crowd and ship your grain to your own Company

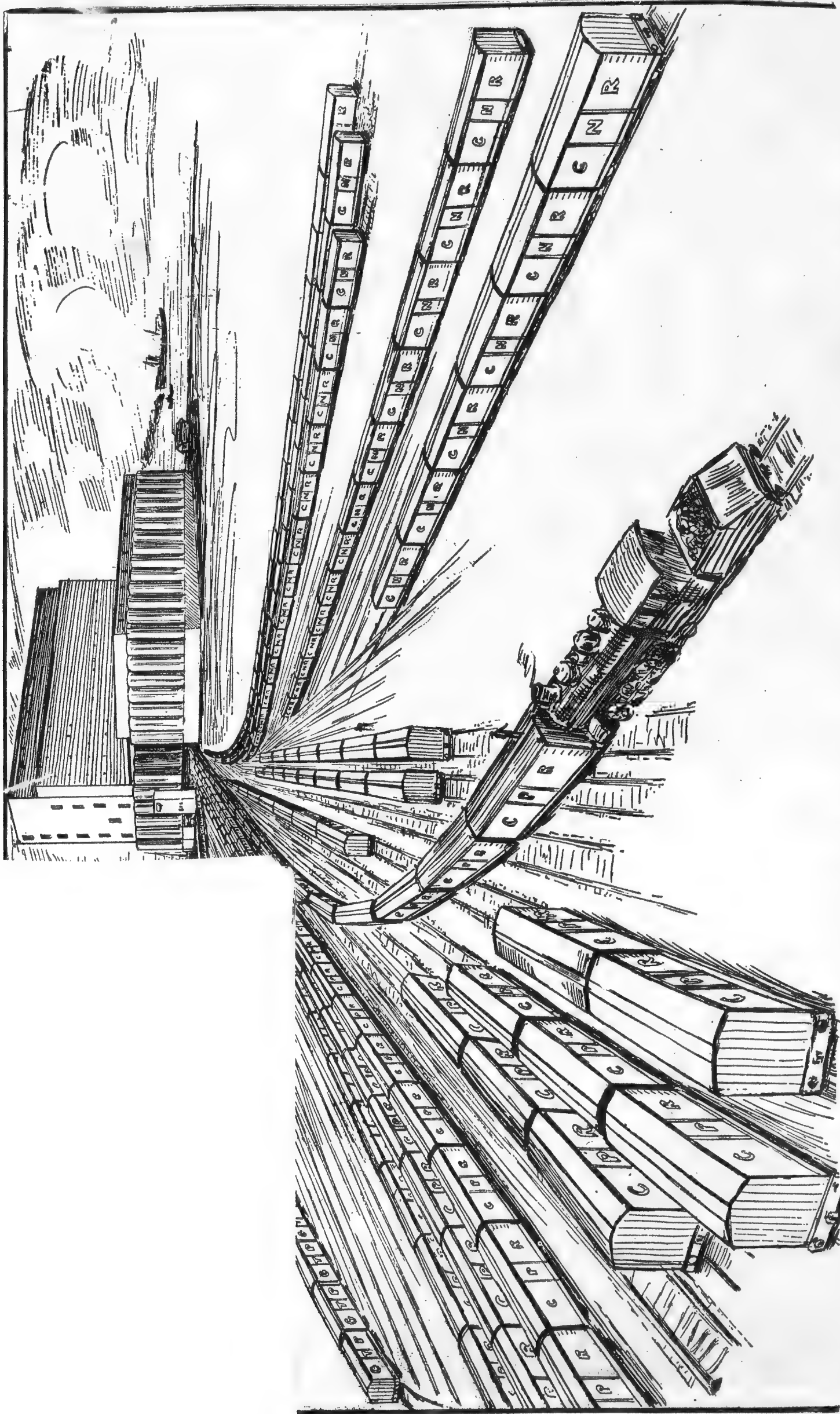
For information regarding the markets, or regarding shipping your grain, write to us.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LTD.

MANITOBA

Alberta Farmers please address us to 607 Grain Exchange Bldg., Calgary.

WINNIPEG



THIS REPRESENTS PART OF ONE DAY'S SHIPMENT

OF GRAIN TO THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY LTD.

This large trade has been built up in five years through the loyal co-operation of the Western Farmers

Over 250 Cars of grain were shipped to The Farmers' Company in one day during the past week.



THE LIVERPOOL STRIKE RIOTS

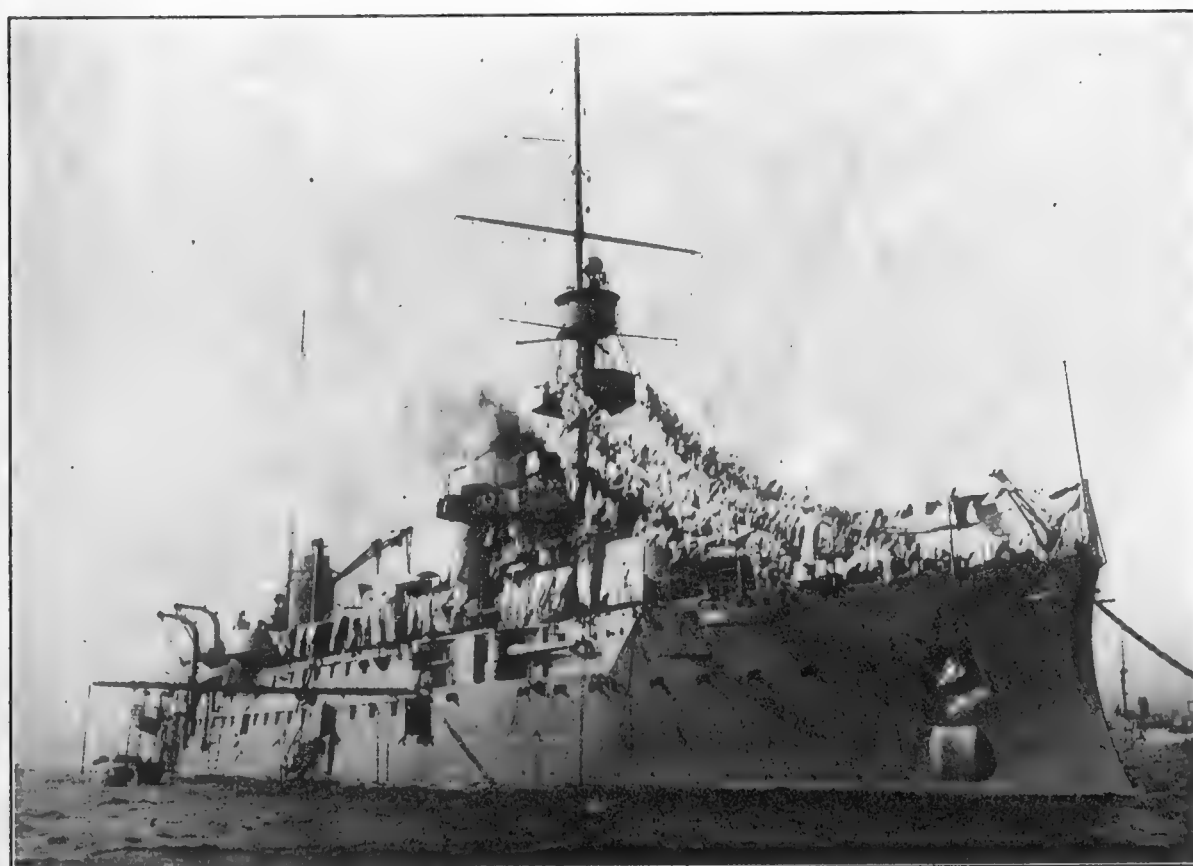
During the recent conflict in Liverpool against the forces of law and order, extraordinary scenes of riot and deliberate hooliganism were witnessed, and the trade of that great commercial centre was almost completely stopped. The above picture shows the armored motor-wagon which accompanied the prison vans, containing those arrested for interfering with the police, to Walton Gaol. In the fore-ground is the escort of infantry passing along Scotland Road. Two months previous to this few people in England would have thought such an outcome of the then existing labor troubles an utter impossibility.



PAYING



C. H. HARRISON



THE FRENCH BATTLESHIP LIBERTE

That was blown up in Toulon harbor on September 25. Several hundred were killed. Bodies were hurled high in the air, and other battleships near were injured.



PAYING AN ELECTION WAGER IN TORONTO



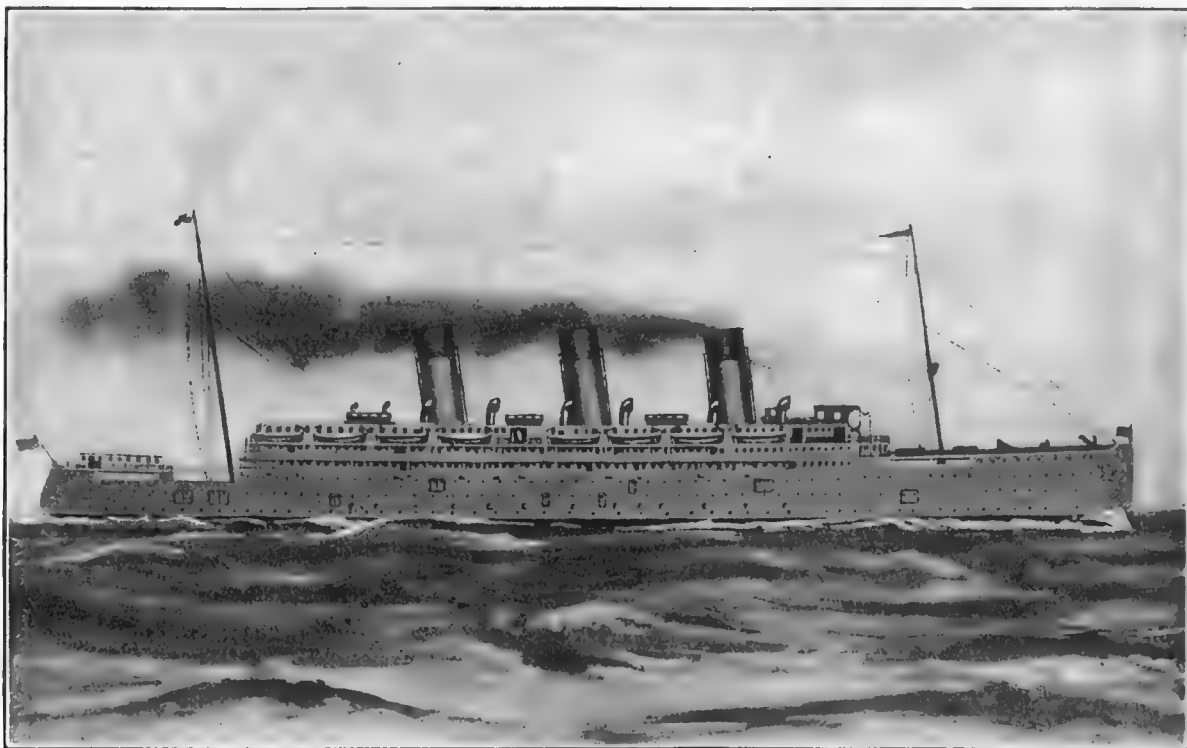
VILLAGE OF GRAND PRE, NOVA SCOTIA



C. H. HARRISON'S 20 ACRE FIELD OF "CASTORIAN" POTATOES



BIRTHPLACE OF HON. R. L. BORDEN, GRAND PRE, NOVA SCOTIA



NEW C.P.R. TRANS-PACIFIC STEAMSHIP

The above picture shows one of the two new steamships which are being built by the Canadian Pacific Railway for its Pacific Service. They will run between Vancouver, Victoria and Yokohama and Hong Kong. The cost of each vessel will be \$2,500,000; the tonnage will be 16,000 tons; the speed will be 18 knots an hour; and the engines will develop from 16,000 to 17,000 horse-power. The ships are being built by the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company, of Glasgow, and will be delivered in January, 1913. The passenger capacity of the new steamships is 1,300.



PAQUET FURS From the Trapper Direct to YOU

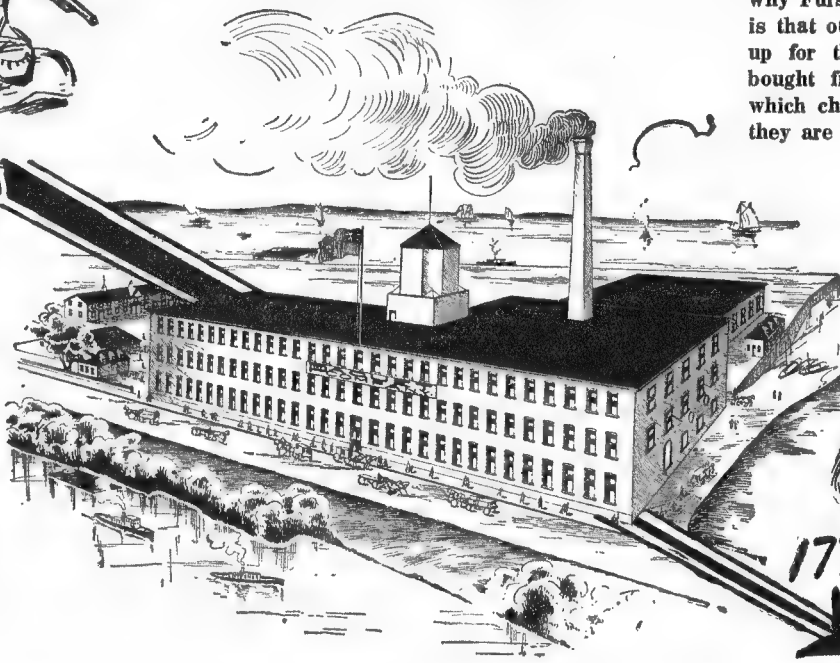
Through Canada's Greatest Fur Factory

THE steadily increasing demand for PAQUET FURS has been the direct cause of the adoption of this new method of selling Furs, from Trapper to YOU. Our new system will enable every man and woman in Canada to enjoy the comfort of rich and luxurious Furs at prices they can well afford to pay—prices which have never before been possible—the MANUFACTURER'S PRICES of Canada's Greatest Fur Factory. It will enable us to keep our immense Fur Factory running at full capacity all the year round, turning out Furs and Fur Garments of the most approved designs originating in the great fashion centres of Paris and New York. The main reason

why Furs have heretofore been so expensive is that other Furs, sold in Canada, are made up for the most part from finished skins, bought from Dressing and Dyeing Houses which charge a profit on the skins before they are cut into at all.

This Factory

which is by far the largest establishment of its kind in Canada, and one of the largest in the world, is the only Fur Factory in AMERICA where every process such as dressing, tipping, dyeing and finishing of Furs, from the raw skins to the finished garment, is in operation under the one roof. Thus, in dealing direct with this Factory, you save all the intermediary profits.



The Fur Set Illustrated Here \$115

No. 6025.—Lady's "Noblesse" Stole in Genuine Mink, falling to the waist in back, trimmed with heads and tails, lining of finest quality plain satin, Special.....\$70

No. 1772.—Lady's Cushion Muff to match, Genuine finest satin lining, Special.....



This Fur Catalogue

containing 80 pages of beautiful half-tone engravings (some in colors), and thousands of prices on Furs and Fur Garments, will be sent you FREE. Write us a post-card NOW!

THE PAQUET COMPANY

QUEBEC

CANADA

Tom Spencer's Match

Continued from Page 8

laughter out of her voice and eyes longer. I think you will have to give him a vacation. You must forgive us, Tom," she went on humbly. "Doctor Harrison and Cousin Lettie have been playing a little trick on you to make you see that one can carry a virtue so far that it becomes a vice. I didn't know of it until a day or two ago, but I think it has done you good."

"I told you you'd meet your match, Tom," said the doctor coming in at that moment. "It was my plan and I persuaded Mrs. Nelson to come over here

and give you enough economy. Are you tired of mush and skimmilk and cheap molasses and no doughnuts and—"

"Yes, and I'm going to have a square meal in my own house," said Mr. Spencer. "Lettie, I might have known you were not so economical by choice for I have eaten many a good meal in your house, but I must say that you can save better than anyone else. Abbie, how on earth did you endure the horrible things she cooked all these weeks?"

"You were the only one that endured them, Tom," said Mrs. Nelson demurely. "The rest of us had good food and plenty of it, but we ate it when you were not around. I just had to throw my apron over my head to keep you from seeing

me laugh when I threatened to because you bought those things."

"I'll go right out and kill the turkey hen and we'll have a celebrate," said Mr. Spencer. "And if I ever say economy again I hope you'll send for Lettie on the doctor with conviction. There no backsliding in this case. And charge you a cent for the prescription but will transfer all my right in the case to Mrs. Nelson."

"I'm well paid now," laughed good lady. "It has been worth deal to help Tom get over some notions, and I think he's got over."

"He certainly has," said Tom

Use The Guide's Little Business Getters

CLASSIFIED ADS. WILL SELL WHAT YOU HAVE OR GET YOU WHAT YOU WANT

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Rates for advertisements under this heading:

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One Week	2c
Six weeks	10c
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Twelve months	75c

Payable in advance, name and address included in count. Every figure counts as one word.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE AND WANTED

GOOD THREE-QUARTER SECTION NEAR McAuley, Pleasant Hills branch of C.P.R., good house, furnace, barn, stone granary, good water, school, 240 acres cultivated, 120 acres summer-fallowed, sure cropping locality, most fenced. Twenty-five dollars per acre. Two thousand cash, easy terms. —H. Chipperfield, McAuley, Man. 14-6

SASKATCHEWAN — GREAT OPPORTUNITIES; land rapidly advancing; farmers becoming wealthy. Inside land prices. Reliable information. Names of homeseekers wanted. —H. Butcher, Punnichy, Sask.

SECTION WANTED, SUITABLE FOR breaking with gasoline outfit and not more than 4 miles from town, with easy terms for first year. —A. S. H., Box 22, Grain Growers' Guide.

FOR SALE—THREE QUARTER SECTIONS of choice prairie land in Southern Alberta, and will exchange young work horses as part payment. Apply to Box 82, Estevan, Sask. 14-2

FOR SALE, RED RIVER LANDS—640 ACRES unimproved, twenty miles from Winnipeg. Station on this section. Guaranteed steam plow land. Soil the very best. Price \$52.00 per acre, very easy terms.

320 acres guaranteed first class land. 200 acres newly broken, and has only grown one crop. Balance all open prairie. New house and barn. \$27.00 per acre, easy terms.

640 acres near Sperling, Manitoba. First quality land. Price \$22.00 per acre. —Dangerfield and Doolittle, 604 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man.

SITUATIONS VACANT

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED AT ONCE—for work in your locality. Will guarantee \$2.00 to \$5.00 per day. Opportunity to advance rapidly. Will pay liberally for spare time. Work not difficult. Experience not required. International Bible Press, Toronto.

WANTED NOW FOR WESTERN TRADE, GOOD MEN ONLY—to sell our well known lines of specialties, in fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, seed potatoes, etc. Outfit free, exclusive territory, pay weekly, whole or part time engagement, special terms for fall or winter months. Write, Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

SCRIP FOR SALE AND WANTED

WE SELL VETERAN SCRIP ON FARM Mortgage Security at cash prices. Give particulars and write for loan application. —Canada Loan & Realty Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP FOR sale cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands, improved and unimproved, for sale, and lists wanted. —W. F. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

SCRIP

We buy and sell at market prices. Write or wire for quotations. Canada Loan & Realty Co., McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

MY RHODE ISLAND REDS.
ROSE COMB OR SINGLE COMB
THE BEST FOR THE WEST
THE FARMER'S FRIEND -
THE FARMERS' DELIGHT!
-EGGS & STOCK IN SEASON-
GET FREE DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR
G.W. DEWELL, ABERNETHY,
SASKATCHEWAN

STOCK BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. Payable in advance. No card accepted for less than six months.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us a card today.

BERKSHIRE SHOW BOAR FOR SALE—A Berkshire boar bred from champion sire and dam, and in our opinion good enough for the big shows. If your show herd is not complete, write or come out and see him. He should make his price in prizes. —Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man.

POPLAR PARK GRAIN AND STOCK FARM, Harding, Man. —We breed our show stock and show our breeding. For sale, Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshires, American bred B. Rock Cockerels, Choice B. Orpington, registered Red Fife wheat and unregistered, free from noxious weeds. —W. H. English, Harding, Man.

14 SHORTHORN HEIFERS 14 — ORDES taken for Clydesdale colts and Yorkshire pigs at weaning. Seven litters nearly due. A few spring pigs left. Work horses and milk cows comparatively cheap. Apply to J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man.

CLYDESDALES, YORKSHIRES AND B. P. Rocks—Three young stallions; several mares and fillies. Boars and Sows from early spring litters, and a choice lot of cockerels, all for sale at reasonable prices. Shipping stations, Carman, Roland and Graham. —Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P. O., Man.

STOCK BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

YORKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS FOR SALE. April and September litters. —C. M. Brownridge & Sons, Browning C.N.R., Station and P.O. Arcola C.P.R., Station.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns; young bull for sale. Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

BRAEBURN FARM HOLSTEINS—HEED headed by King Canary; six nearest dams average 24.52 pounds of butter in 7 days. —Benj. H. Thomson, Boharm, Sask.

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. —J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE — Young stock for sale. —Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT- tle, Leicester Sheep. —A. J. MacKay, Macdonald, Man.

BROWN BROS., ELLISBORO, SASK.— Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE. Young stock for sale. —J. McPherson, Wadena, Sask.

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. Payable in advance. No card accepted for less than three months.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us a card today.

POULTRY AND EGGS

FINE PURE BRED S.O.W. LEGHORN Cockerels from prize winning stock, \$3.00 and \$1.50 each. —Eva B. Patterson, Newdale, Man. 12-6

SEED GRAIN, GRASSES, POTATOES, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

OATS, POTATOES, HAY, POULTRY. When looking for a market for any of the above, write, wire or phone us. Satisfaction assured you by our good prices, prompt payment and fair dealing. —Wilton Goodman & Co., 236-238 King St., Winnipeg, Man. 18-8

WANTED—CARLOAD OF SEED OATS, Write, stating price. —Herbert Fogal, Blue Lake, Ontario. 18-2

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

HONEY FOR SALE—WHY NOT BUY THIS delicious and healthful food from the man who keeps the bees? \$7.75 buys a 60 lb. can. 2 for \$15.00. F.o.b. Dominion City. B. Brewster, Dominion City, Man. 14-4 City. —B. Brewster, Dominion City, Man. 14-4

FOR SALE—SIX SHARES IN THE G.G.G. Co. \$27.50 each. —J. W. Darman, Lashburn, Sask. 12-6

PLOWING WANTED

WANTED—CONTRACT FOR BREAKING. Have eight furrow Cockshutt engine gang. —Murphy McKenzie, Wellwood, Man. 42-tr

NOTICE OF MEETING

LAURA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION meets every second Saturday, 7 p.m., beginning June 17. —C. Jay, Sec.-Treasurer.

PICKLED POSTS

POPLAR

For Fencing

Are estimated to last 20 years. They are waterproof, weatherproof and wormproof. They are treated right through with C. B. Preservative Oil, and then with a fire-retardant. They are flatted two sides to a minimum three inches, barked, pointed and wire bound. Club your orders and get carload rates. Fall and spring orders must be booked at once to ensure delivery.

THE
Carbon Oil Works, Ltd.
WINNIPEG, CANADA.

to the bank I agree not to hold the keys. The checks may be signed by either of us. I agree to come home at a proper hour each night or give her a valid excuse. "And I further agree that I will let her get a divorce if I fail to behave as a kind, loving, gentle, considerate husband should."

When the guarantee had been duly placed on record the couple sought a minister and were married.

The Mysterious Hog Cholera

Mysterious are the ways of the disease known as hog cholera, which has lately appeared in Manitoba. No other one disease has so fully occupied the attention of veterinarians, scientists and farmers in the hog growing world. Many are the cures that have been advertised, tested and found worthless. Generally it comes in the fall of the year and disappears in the spring. It is not peculiar to countries where hogs are kept in large numbers. It is common in foreign countries. It is found in Ireland, where more than half a dozen on a farm is a rarity.

At the present time it prevails very largely in Iowa and Illinois, and in Kansas a very great number of herds are infected. Mr. Charles Dillon, of the Kansas Agricultural College, writes:

"Cholera is everywhere. The hogs are dying so fast that the anti-hog-cholera serum cannot be made fast enough to save them. The disease has been unusually widespread and exceptionally fatal this year."

Doctor F. S. Schoenleber, state veterinarian at the Kansas Agricultural College, says:

"This year the dry, hot summer kept the germs alive, so that the cholera went on almost unchecked. Intermittent dry and wet weather might have killed the germs. Usually cholera breaks out in the fall, but this year the big outbreak came early in August—one or two months ahead of time."

Vaccination the Remedy

Kansas has been taking the most active measures, however, to prevent the spread of the disease. The legislature appropriated three thousand dollars as a special fund to provide the anti-cholera serum at the agricultural college; while the college loaned twelve thousand dollars more out of its own funds to increase the amount of serum to be produced. This amount has been repaid through the unprecedented demand for the serum. In 1905 305,536 hogs died in Kansas. This year that number is likely to be exceeded. The serum plant at Manhattan is manufacturing five thousand doses of serum a week, and in six weeks this will be increased to fifteen thousand doses.

Doctor Schoenleber gives the following advice to farmers: "If cholera is within a few miles of a farmer's drove, he must assuredly should vaccinate all his hogs, and, if possible, do it before any evidence of the disease appears in his own animals. If the cholera should break out in his drove, he should call on the sanitary commissioner promptly, and as quickly as possible apply the serum, remove the well hogs, leave those that are sick where they are, so that the disease will not be scattered."

It really seems as if nothing but the anti-hog-cholera serum as it has been worked out by the Department of Agriculture is of any use in dealing with hog cholera. Unless this serum was manufactured by the various states, the best thing a man could do when he found he had cholera in his hogs was to sell to the shipper every hog that was fit to sell and that showed no signs of the disease; kill off and burn everything under six months, and take chances with his brood sows. He might lose half of them, but the other half would be cholera proof.

Now that a serum has been prepared which, if properly used, will save 90 per cent. of the animals, the first thing to do is to keep posted as to the advance of the disease. It usually follows along railroads and down streams of water. —Wallace's Farmer.

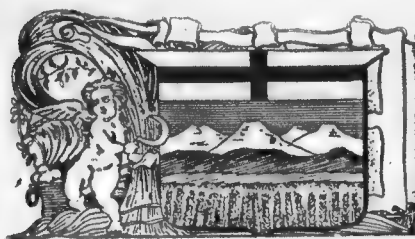
WHAT DO YOU THINK OF HIM?

Edward Matt, who recently married Miss Gertrude Ellis at Chicago, sought to avoid future domestic infelicity by filing with the county recorder a guarantee to be as nearly the model husband as possible. The guarantee, signed and witnessed by a notary, promised:

"She may do as she pleases. She is free to go and come when she likes, to go with whom she chooses and I will not be jealous. I will not go gunning for a fellow because he admires her beauty and because she smiles when he speaks to her. I will not interfere with any of her plans.

"I will be kind and good to her. I will give her all my earnings and it will be her privilege to do with my income as she likes, so long as she feeds me well.

"When we have a surplus and it goes



ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary, Alta.

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

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Vice-President:

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ALBERTA WINS

Once more, and for the third year in succession, the Province of Alberta has taken an active part in the International Dry Farming Congress, and the result is the annexation of a large number of class prizes and awards, and the triumph has been further emphasized by an Alberta city being chosen as the next place for the Congress, Lethbridge having easily won this coveted trophy, so for the next twelve months the secretary of this important organization, Mr. John T. Burns, will be a resident of Canada.

The work done by this Congress is of far reaching importance to the whole world, and must of necessity tend to better farming operations, in either the dry or wet belts of any country, and the district which can consistently visit these congresses and capture the lion's share of the prizes and trophies receives advertising value many times greater than the expenditure necessary to secure the prizes and prepare the exhibits. The actual list of the prizes won cannot be given just at present, but it is a large one, and the train load of delegates from Alberta came home proud of their province and more than ever convinced that it is by a long way the best portion of the American continent.

Not only did Alberta win out in the contest for awards and place of meeting, but its representatives were honored by being elected on many committees, and now that the Congress is to be held in Alberta it is especially fitting that some of the high honors should be bestowed on Alberta men. This has been done, with the result that the Hon. Duncan Marshall is one of the vice-presidents of the Congress, while Mr. Geo. Harcourt, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, is the Corresponding Secretary for Alberta, and is besides this the Chairman of the Board of Governors (or Executive Committee as they would be known here), and will therefore have a great deal to do in arranging all the details for the next Congress. Seeing that this will be held in Alberta it is especially gratifying that a man from the province has been chosen for this high position and that men of the proper calibre were available to take up the work.

In some parts of the province the work of the Dry Farming Congress is still ignored and the need of practicing the plans outlined generally laughed at, but it is admitted that all parts of the country will benefit by the work and that even those parts which complain of the excessive moisture will find that much can be done by practicing a system of conservation. But all will unite in congratulating Lethbridge in its successful attempt to capture the biggest plum of all and in assuring a hearty support to make the 1912 Congress the biggest and best in its history.

The holding of this convention will mean much for Alberta. It will be attended by thousands of practical farmers from the Central and Western States and by representatives from almost every country in the world and through the advertisement thereby gained all parts of the country will be bound to benefit.

To make this congress the biggest and best will mean much hard work on the part of a large number of the residents of Alberta, and in this work, recognizing that it will be a splendid opportunity to spread the knowledge of the work the U. F. A. is doing, it is to be hoped that all of our members will be able to do their share and to be on hand at the 1912 Congress. But on this part of the question more anon.

E. J. F.

WHAT THE UNIONS ARE DOING

We would like to have a visit from an organizer of the U.F.A. We have some bumper crops at Carlstadt and no means of handling our grain except to load on cars. We have been promised an elevator by various companies and concerns, but up to date nothing has been accomplished. This would be an excellent place for an up-to-date Farmers' Union, there being

several hundred farmers living in this community and hauling their grain to this point. With best wishes for the Grain Growers' Guide and the U.F.A.

J. Y. CLARK.

Carlstadt, Alta.

Millerdale Union now numbers sixteen members, all fully paid up. The majority of farmers in this district are frozen out this year and will have little or nothing to thresh. Herd law prevails and now that the people are disappointed with their attempts to grow wheat petitions for fence law are circulating. We hope to debate this subject at our next meeting in November and would like to hear the opinions of those who have experienced fence law. The argument held out against it here is that pasturage will not be sufficient.

F. NORMAN PAYNE, Sec'y.

Streamstown, Alta.

Note.—Will any reader who has had experience with fence law kindly let me have his views thereon.

E. J. F.

Zenith Union discussed the proposed Rural Municipalities Bill at the last regular meeting, with the result that the following resolution was adopted:—"We, the members of Zenith Union, object to having any Municipal Act forced upon us; we are well satisfied with the Local Improvement Act as it applies to our district and we are in favor of continuing the present acreage tax. The Secretary also received instructions to write the Post Office Inspector at Calgary requesting that the mail delivery day be changed from Monday to Friday.

W. A. MCGILLIVRAY, Sec'y

Zenith, Alta.

The regular meeting of Strathmore Union was held on October 14, when the following resolution was adopted and the Secretary received instructions to act in accordance therewith. Resolved that we, the United Farmers of Strathmore, urge upon Premier Borden and his cabinet the immediate consideration of the question of allowing cattle to be imported free of duty for a period of three months to allow farmers of this locality to purchase cattle from places in the United States where feed is scarce, further that the Secretary place the matter in the hands of our member, Mr. R. B. Bennett, with a request for immediate action. It was also decided to present the following motion for consideration at the annual convention,—"Resolved that should it be impossible for the farmers in the prairie provinces to get such reduction on tariffs as they find necessary for carrying on their farming operations it will then only remain for them to see that the duty is paid on all farm machinery, thereby enabling the government to get larger revenues for the development of the country.

M. E. SLY, Sec'y.

Strathmore, Alta.

Mewassin is the name of the latest union of the U. F. A., this organization being effected on October 14, when fifteen members signed the roll. The first officers elected are president, L. Shaw, secretary-treasurer, R. P. Shaw, both of Mewassin.

Onoway Union held a very quiet meeting on October 7, as most of the members are still busy harvesting. It was decided to secure an additional number of copies of the Saskatchewan Municipal circular, as we want to discuss this very fully at our next meeting.

A. A. BROWN, Sec'y.

Onoway, Alta.

Wheatland Center Union has given notice of motion for a change in the constitution which reads as follows:—

"Whereas the present annual membership fee of one dollar is absolutely inadequate to carry on progressive work, both in the locals and in the executive office of the U. F. A., it is hereby resolved that the

words 'of not less than one dollar' in Section 23 of the Constitution be changed so as to read 'of not less than two dollars.'

We are anxious to know whether it would be possible to collect two dollars or even more at the present time, under the reading of the constitution.

J. QUINSEY, Sec'y.

Noble, Alta.

My own opinion is that under the constitution, as it now reads, it would be quite possible to collect two or even ten dollars as an annual membership fee in any local union. The section reads "not less than one dollar," and as there is no limit placed on the amount that could be collected it is only reasonable to suppose that any union could make an extra membership charge, if the members should so decide, the only point in question being that one-half the amount collected, whether one dollar or more, should be remitted to the Central Association.

E. J. F.

The following resolution was passed at the last meeting of Stretton Union, held on Saturday, October 7:—"Whereas the U. F. A. has been declared to be a non-political association, the letter sent by the secretary to some person in Lloydminster re Mr. Jackman's candidature, and printed in full page copies of the Lloydminster Times, did considerable harm to the farmers' cause, resolved, that if in the future the central executive decide to remain strictly neutral they should confine their remarks to less contentious issues." We would like to have this resolution sent to The Guide for publication.

WM. ASHWORTH, Sec'y.

Kitscoty, Alta.

I think, in fairness to the central, that it should be known to our members that the central office did not write any letter to any person residing at or near Lloydminster, during the late political campaign, for publication, and that if any letter appeared in the columns of the Lloydminster Times or any other paper, bearing the signature of the general secretary, that letter appeared without the consent of the writer and the publishing of same can only be considered on my part as a straight breach of trust. It is true several private letters were written to members of the U. F. A. generally, and these letters were written under the impression that the views contained therein were for the private information of the parties addressed, certainly not for publication. In view of the rather serious nature of the resolution passed by Stretton Union it is only fair that this explanation should be made.

E. J. F.

SOMETHING ABOUT LUMBER

In a very quiet manner, without any big attempt to secure public notice, the lumber manufacturers of British Columbia recently met in Calgary to decide upon a policy to be adopted in governing the operations of practically every saw mill in that province, as both the Coast and Mountain Associations were represented. It may therefore be taken for granted that the result of these deliberations, if acted upon, will give some idea of the future policy of the lumber millers, and this action, we are told, could be summarized as follows:—

1. To close down a large number of mills, some of which will remain closed till 1913, to abandon lumber camps and sell off the horses.

2. To put a stop to all competition and price cutting in the sale of lumber. To that end it is proposed to sell the product of all mills through one office and as a result many lumber travellers will be out of employment, and lumber dealers will be forced to buy direct from the one office at the one price, while the farmer will probably not be able to buy at all except through the local dealers.

3. To meet all cuts in price made by American mills until these competitors are driven out of business in Canada.

4. To apply to the government to put a duty on American lumber that will give the Canadian mills protection in the rough lines of lumber in which they now have to meet competition owing to it being on the free list.

5. Not to make any advance in price at once, but to sell off surplus stock first, fight for a duty on rough lumber and then have another meeting of the members and adopt a new price list. In the meantime, however, there will be no more price cutting and the list price set by the mills will be strictly adhered to without any variation.

It is not so very long ago since the Alberta government entered an action against some of the lumber men for unlawfully combining, but it would appear that this lesson has been forgotten and the mill owners intend to get everything that is going, evidently looking upon the residents of the prairie provinces as legitimate prey.

Were the conditions in the market where the B. C. millmen sell their products adverse conditions, the decisions arrived at would possibly be understood as an act of prudence with which the public had no right to concern themselves, and if population was at a standstill or decreasing and the demand for lumber stagnant or shrinking there might be some excuse. But the conditions are the reverse of these. The population on the prairies is growing rapidly and the demand for lumber is constant and keen, and will probably increase considerably during the next year.

Bearing this in mind the only construction that can be put upon the action of the millmen is that their decision is a deliberate attempt to take the consumer by the throat and force him to pay more for his lumber, not because lumber costs more to manufacture, but because the demand is so keen as to give the millmen an opportunity to manipulate the market, and it would appear that a deliberate scheme is being prepared to bring about an artificial scarcity of lumber for the sole purpose of making it possible to increase the price of lumber.

Probably the only thing the millmen have done for which they should be thanked is that they have stated precisely what may be expected of them. They are in the business to get all there is out of it, and no one would blame them for that if they worked on fair lines only, but it would seem that in so far as the existing law allows them they intend to deal with the consumer in about the same manner that the cook deals with the lemon, and where the existing law will not allow this, as in the absence of duty on rough lumber, although little or none of this material is brought into Alberta anyway, they will try to get it amended to suit their purpose.

It is going to be up to the consumer to look after his interests and this is a fight where we should have by far the best of it. Being forewarned is in a measure forearmed, and as we are always at home in a fight, well, if nothing else can be done it would almost appear as if the time has arrived when the armor must be girded on and the fight against the lumber interests taken up in earnest. At present lumber is too urgently needed in the provinces to allow us to sit meekly by and accept what is given us and the prices charged are high enough now, and possibly the first step in the fight would be to urge the removal of duty on all kinds of lumber at once, and then see if there are any further points in their armor which can be attacked, by that means making it possible for the user of lumber to get this important commodity on a more equitable basis.

E. J. F.

The "Able Bodied" SHARPLES

Tubular Cream Separator

Two farm "hands" ask you for a place. One is able bodied. The other uses a crutch. Which will you hire?

Two kinds of cream separators are looking for a place on your farm. One is the "able bodied" Dairy Tubular, built on a modern, patented principle, with twice the skimming force of others, and free from disks.

The others are built on an old style principle—they lack skimming force—they must use a crutch in the shape of disks or other contraptions.

Which kind for you? The "able bodied" Tubular, of course. Write for catalog 342.



THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

Saskatchewan's Opportunity

Continued from Page 7

supplied by the Central Office, the boundaries of the existing local associations fixed, and the unorganized territory portioned out for propaganda and organization work among the locals, and where necessary a County Committee or an outside organizer would be given territory not practicable to be covered by the work of local associations.

Co-incident, or immediately following the work of organization, should be undertaken the work of flooding the local political associations with farmer members, who are also members of the Grain Growers' association. Wherever there is a Grain Growers' association and no local rural political associations, these should be immediately formed and officered by farmers, each farmer connecting himself with the party organization for which he feels a preference, or where no preference exists with one suggested by convenience.

It is expected that the farmers will take their views, unified by discussion in their non-partisan association meetings, into both political camps at the same time, and by sheer force of numbers, due to concerted entry into membership in the party organizations will make these views to be accepted as the views of both parties. A party, as a party, will always adopt the platform dictated by the best organized and most numerous class that takes active part in the work of its local association, particularly the work of selecting delegates to attend the party conventions, and nominate the party candidates. At present this class is a coalition of petty office seekers, middlemen and hirelings of Big Business.

The farmers in the past have failed to secure adequate representation in the legislature because they were neither well organized as a class, nor took any conspicuous part as a class in the work of the local party associations. Few of them were members of the local party associations and consequently few took any part in the framing of a policy or the selecting of a candidate.

Choosing between two candidates, neither of whom we have helped to select, is not exercising the franchise. The exercise of the franchise begins with selecting and instructing delegates to inaugurate a policy or choose a candidate, or better still, so far as selecting a candidate is concerned it might begin with taking part in a direct primary.

A political party is just what the dominant class influences at work in the local organizations, make of it. With enough intelligent class conscious farmers, actively participating in the work of the locals, both parties in Saskatchewan might easily take on all the characteristics of a Farmer's Party.

It is proposed instead of taking many questions of policy into the party conventions, our members, not sure of any unanimity of opinion on even the least debatable of them as yet, should content themselves in their first trial of strength, with making sure that a majority of candidates for the local legislature on both sides of politics, shall be believers in, and pledged supporters of a Direct Legislation measure prepared under the auspices of the Central Grain Growers' Executive.

And this one measure if secured, puts a power into the hands of the organized

farmers that justifies a concentrated effort upon it to the extent of ignoring all other questions for the time being.

So soon as organized the rural local party associations should create county party associations, officered for the more part by progressive farmers, in all distinctively rural constituencies at least.


4.—THE SYSTEMATIC PUSHING OF THE LIFE MEMBERSHIP FEATURE TO INSURE PERMANENCE AND EFFICIENCY.

It is time that the Life Membership Fund feature of our Association was given the attention it deserves. It is also time that the Central Office had such a permanent source of income as would maintain it in efficiency without having to depend upon a fortuitous revenue derived from annual dues grudgingly remitted, grants obtained by humiliating solicitations and the chance givings of money and service by the philanthropically inclined.

So far, the success of the movement to establish a satisfactory fund has been interfered with to some extent by the many other appeals for money made at our meetings, both large and small. It appears desirable that at our annual conventions, provision should be made for systematically soliciting those present to become life members. In every sub-association also, where there are life members, these could be formed into a committee to secure additional members. We should make it our aim this coming year to secure at least an average of ten life members from each subordinate association district. This would furnish a revenue sufficient to enable the Association to maintain a staff of employees under the supervision of a well paid Managing Director, competent to supply the information necessary to make the locals attractive centres for the improvement of social relations and education in civics, economics and the principles and practice of voluntary co-operation.

5.—THE SECURING OF ORGANIZATION WORKERS.

As has been already pointed out it is proposed that the planning shall be done by the Directorate and the work by the members of the subordinate associations. An appeal must therefore be made to our members directly and through the local officers. We must try and give the campaign the spirit and swing of a religious revival. Our



The farmer's occupation exposes his watch to unusually severe service. In and out of the jolting wagon, bumping over ploughed fields, sudden changes of temperature and climate are every day experiences of the farmer's life.

WALTHAM Watch

Walthams are so constructed that their delicate mechanism is safe from every jolt and jar. They keep perfect time under any and all conditions of usage. That is why Waltham watches are the preferred watch on all leading railroads.

Waltham watches are made in many grades, and every watch is the best in its grade. Always buy your watch from a Jeweler.

"It's Time You Owned a Waltham."

Send for descriptive booklet of various Waltham Movements.

WALTHAM WATCH CO., Montreal, Canada.

leaders everywhere will give aid with voice and pen as ability and opportunity make possible.

6.—FINANCING THE WORK.

This is a missionary movement, and like all missionary movements must depend upon the zeal of those who have the vision. Those devices which are resorted to by the churches for the raising of funds beyond those contributed by individuals and institutions, must be employed in this campaign. These will suggest themselves to each community according to local ability and preference. It is hoped that the Grain Growers' Grain Company, the Direct Legislation League and perhaps Joseph Fels, "the inspired millionaire," may give financial support to the scheme.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. A. PARTRIDGE.

Members of Committee.

Explanatory Note.—The foregoing

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

article was prepared by Mr. Partridge as one member of the committee of the board of directors of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association. It was to have been submitted to the other members of the committee, in the hope that it might be made the basis of their report, but it was found impossible to have the committee deal with it on account of the shortness of the time between its completion and the date of the directors' meeting. For this reason, though it appears as the report of this committee, it is really Mr. Partridge's own personal suggestion. As such, it will be dealt with by the board of directors at Moose Jaw on November 1.



← DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO KITCHEN →





**SAVE OVER \$25
WHEN BUYING YOUR
RANGE
THIS FALL.**

**\$41⁰⁰
TO
\$49⁰⁰
AND WE PAY THE FREIGHT**

You Can Buy "DOMINION PRIDE" RANGE At Factory Price
Direct From The Largest Malleable Range Works in Canada



If you want to save from \$25 to \$30, and at the same time get the most satisfactory kitchen range made, write for our Catalogue and look into the merits of the "DOMINION PRIDE," at from \$41 to \$49.

If we sold you identically the same range in the usual way, through a dealer, you would have to pay from \$69 to \$78 for it. You would be paying two extra profits—to wholesaler and retailer—which would add \$25 to \$30 to the cost of your range, but absolutely nothing to its value.

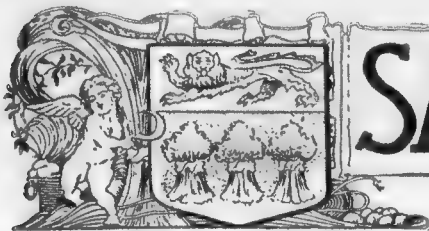
Besides costing much less than other ranges in its class, the "DOMINION PRIDE" is much more satisfactory. It is made of tough, strong, malleable iron and the best blue polished steel—materials which will not warp, crack or break.

The polished steel does not need blacking—simply rub it over with a cloth. With its cold rolled steel plate oven—sectional iron fire-box lining, with air chambers—and double-walled flues lined with asbestos—the "DOMINION PRIDE" is the most economical range you can buy. Actual tests have proved that it saves over 30% of fuel, burning either wood or coal.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT

A "DOMINION PRIDE" Range, with high closet shelf and elevated tank or flush reservoir, with zinc sheet to go under range, 8 sections blue polished steel pipe and two elbows, will be delivered to any station in Ontario, Quebec or the Maritime Provinces for \$41, or to any station in the four Western Provinces for \$49—\$5 to be sent with order and balance to be paid when the Range is delivered at your station. If not convenient to pay cash we will arrange to accept your note.

Canada Malleable & Steel Range Mfg. Co., Limited, Oshawa, Ont.
When writing it will be a distinct favor to us if you will mention this paper.



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask.

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Hon. Life President:
E. N. Hopkins
President:
J. A. Maharg - Moose Jaw
Vice-President:
Charles A. Dunning, Beaverdale

Secretary-Treasurer
Fred W. Green - Moose Jaw

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District Directors

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IS THE BALLOT A FAILURE?

Not so very long ago, an American orator of wide reputation, had this to say: "The American people have now become extremely conscious that the ballot is not the panacea for the evils that afflict humanity; that it has not prevented injustice. They have discovered that political equality does not consist in social fraternity; that under democracy, the concentration of greater political power in fewer hands, the accumulation and aggregation of greater amounts of wealth in individuals, are more possible than under a monarchy, and that there is a tyranny more fatal than kings. Our political system has developed a speculative class. 'They toil not, neither do they spin'; yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.' Our people are not socialists, anarchists or communists; but they are seeing that speculators infest the social system of every country on earth, that they have no nationality and no politics but plunder, no principle but spoilage. There is no country where this plunder has been permitted to a greater extent than in our own, from Washington's day until now, and so far as the results of democracy is an experiment it is the most terrible commentary on the page of time. We are used to speaking of this land as the land of the free, and the home of the brave; but it is fast becoming the home of the rich and the land of the slave. We point at Great Britain and denounce aristocracy. We thought we had abolished these things, but we are in a condition compared with which the accumulated fortunes of Great Britain are puerile and insignificant.

Take our total output of cotton. It is about 7,000,000 bales, yet the New York cotton exchange shows transactions in about 40,000,000 bales speculative deals, profitable, remunerative, enabling them to pile up great accumulations, thus putting inconceivable burdens on the industries of the country. The same prevails in coal, coal oil, and other commodities, and every dollar over cost of production and interest on capital invested, is plunder violently filched out of the earning of the labor operatives and farmers; and yet it goes on in the name of speculation, is eulogised, defended, and its advocates and perpetrators entitled to respect and approbation. The appalling condition of poverty and wretchedness prevailing, cannot be found in natural causes but lies at the door of these artificial hindrances to fair play. The remedy is in legislation. Political divisions are now forming along different lines. Soon the alignment will be the contents and the discontents. The discontents will soon be in the majority. This cannot continue. The inevitable must come. The discontents will see that in the control of the legislature lies the remedy, and there will be a revolution of law by law, for equitable law."

LEGISLATION DIRECT

If Direct Legislation will do even fifty per cent. of what is claimed for it by its advocates, by all means let us have Direct Legislation.

To diagnose:—It seems to consist in the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall. The right of petitioners to propose a law, have the proposal referred to all the people, and recall any representative who refuses to act to suit them. In other words:—To give any small group of men the opportunity of proposing a change in existing laws, or making new ones, and to present same to all the people for their approval or rejection, and that the man who refuses to obey the will of all the people thus expressed, may be called down from his high office, whoever and whatever he may be, and replaced by another.

"Initiative:—Right of eight per cent. of electors to propose a law by means of petition." "Referendum:—Right of five per cent. of electors to demand of the legislature, submission of any law they may pass, to the people, or of any law the legislature may desire to submit, to the people." "Recall:—Right of twenty-five per cent. of electors to demand by petition,

that any elective officer shall appear before his constituency for re-election." The claim is set up, that with the above machinery, the people, in spite of the legislature, can initiate good laws, reject bad ones, dismiss unfaithful or incompetent representatives, and thus make the whole paraphernalia of government, subservient to the will of the people. It further presumes that the people's will thus expressed, will more readily secure that which ought to prevail. What say you all?

THE BIG SASKATCHEWAN CONVENTION

The following letter and our answer may be interesting to many of our local officers and members in general.

Spy Hill,
October 9, 1911.

Fred W. Green, Esq.,
Dear Sir:—

Would you please let me know what questions you think are likely to come up for discussion at the coming convention, and oblige,

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) H. J. PERRIN, Sec'y.

October 18, 1911.

H. J. Perrin, Esq.,
Spy Hill, Sask.

Dear Sir:—

Your request of the 9th inst. re questions likely to be under discussion at our next big convention, is here. Up to the present, no new question has been presented at this office, other than those of which notice has already been given. These are changes to the constitution providing for county associations and questions involved therein. Such as, "Shall the county area correspond to the Dominion, or the provincial electoral boundaries? To the crop, or our organization districts, or some other more satisfactory unit?" Then "shall the unit of representation to central convention remain as at present, one to ten, or be made one to twenty-five?" Or "shall the proposed new county body select the delegates to the central; if so, on what basis?" "What fees will be required to operate the county? How raised?" "Shall locals forward fees to the county, and the county forward a part to central, or vice versa?" "Shall we aim for a strong central executive, or for from ten to fifty county executives?" "State or federal control?" "County or provincial?" There are principles involved in these questions.

Then the life fund. Shall we go at this in earnest, or shall we build fifteen other things and let our association die? The hail insurance question is still unsettled, but much crop was settled by hail. Direct Legislation is said by many, to be the one thing that will enable us to do away with much wickedness in politics. We endorsed this system at last convention, but it is not a weed and will need careful, earnest work to secure it, we are told. What we shall further do, will depend on the delegates at the convention. Then, shall we reserve our time and space at our convention for the business of the convention? Shall we permit the stalls of four or five different companies to be erected in our corridors for sale of stock and promulgation of pet schemes, and have our delegates hounded from pillar to post (until they have no time to swallow their spittle) about every conceivable thing on earth but the thing for which our members sent them there? Then, are we to introduce party politics into our association, independent politics, or any other politics? What move, new or old, shall we make to meet the cunning workings of the Special Privilege party? Do we need any more by-law machinery for the proper conduct and regulation of our local association, and where should the centre of authority be located as to interpretation of these by-laws and constitution, and how enforced? Should we have any part in the control of our official organ? If so, how should it be secured, and how applied?

I think this, with a careful study of the constitution, and the proposed amend-

ments contained therein, will keep your members busy for one or two meetings, and they are important. Doubtless other questions will be coming in from the locals round about soon now, and will be reported in The Guide.

Yours truly,
FRED W. GREEN.

FOAM LAKE GETTING BUSY

Fred W. Green, Esq. Foam Lake, Sask.
Moose Jaw, Sask. Oct. 10, 1911

Dear Sir:—

Now that the elections are over and we know the result, would it not be a good idea to fire a few resolutions at our representatives in regard to some of the points that are likely to come up at the first sitting of Parliament. The H. B. R. is one point that is likely to come up at the first sitting of the House. Now we know that Mr. Borden has pledged himself to "the immediate construction of the H. B. R. and its operation by an independent commission." Now this is a point that appeals to me very strongly, especially the operation of it. Then the terminal elevator question is another very important question now, especially since reciprocity has been defeated. We must now look to the English market and get our wheat there, as cheaply as possible and without mixing. Now our representative, or rather, the man that was elected in the Humboldt Division (Dr. Neely), has declared strongly against government operation of either terminal elevators or the H. B. R. I have been thinking that it would be a good idea to pass resolutions in all the associations and ask Dr. Neely to support the measure, or at any rate, not to oppose it. Besides there may be other members of the same belief as Dr. Neely, so I am just making this suggestion as these are questions I am greatly interested in.

My opinion is that Mr. Borden will meet with some opposition from the Eastern members, in regard to the H. B. R. and we should try and get all the Western members to uphold it.

Will send in membership fees as soon as I get time to straighten up my books.

Yours truly,

LEESON KIDD.

That's right! wakening up, and straightening up. A directors' meeting is being held November 1. Action may be expected.

ROZILEE BRANCH HAS A HARVEST HOME DANCE

Rozilee Branch.
Oct. 11, 1911.

Dear Sir:—

I thought you would be interested to hear about our first harvest home supper and dance, given by the above branch.

It is the intention of the directors to make this an annual affair, and it is hoped by these means to bring our branch into prominence. It took place at the Rozilee School House on Sept. 29 and some sixty guests sat down to supper. Great credit is due to the committee of ladies for the artistic way in which the tables were set, also to the ladies who supplied the good things placed on the tables; in fact, to the ladies it is, that we owe the success of the evening. After supper dancing was indulged in, until the early, or rather late, hours of the morning. A vote of thanks is extended to the committee of members who ably worked for the success of our first harvest home.

We hope to reap the benefit of this, by a much larger membership next year.

Yours truly,
BERNARD H. BUTLER.

Oct. 19, 1911.

Bernard H. Butler, Esq.,
Rozilee, Sask.

Dear Sir:—

Yours of the 9th inst. with the report of annual harvest home, to hand, for which we thank you. Had expected a large new membership roll to be the result of this gathering, with a large number coming in for life. Doubtless dancing is a pleasant entertainment. Such a chance to pick a wife, should bring members in for life. I trust you people

will get busy to extend the membership roll. Have regular meetings, get down to some hard thinking, do not let it end in dancing. "Life is real, life is earnest." There are important matters for farmers, Canadian citizens, to deal with. Weeds growing wild must be destroyed. Ground must be cultivated, to produce a good crop of useful vegetation. This applies to legislation; and farmers are cultivators in the legislative field, just as well as in the agricultural field, both as to destruction as well as production.

Yours truly,
F. W. GREEN

THE PRICE OF COAL

Department of Agriculture,
Regina, Oct. 14, 1911.

Dear Mr. Green:—

In compliance with your telephone request of yesterday, I beg to present herewith some information respecting the coal situation.

Carloads of Hocking Valley and Youghieny steam coal may be purchased from any of the reliable wholesale dealers named below for \$3.20 per ton unscreened, and \$3.50 per ton screened. Anthracite coal from the same dealers would cost from \$6.50 to \$6.75 per ton. The D. E. Adams Coal Company, Winnipeg; Windatt & Company, Winnipeg; Harstone Bros., Winnipeg; Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Winnipeg. The above prices are f.o.b. Fort William, and the freight rate from Fort William to Moose Jaw is \$4.60 per ton.

Two mining companies in the Crows Nest district are now operating their plants and are in a position to supply steam coal to the domestic trade. These companies with their daily output are as follows:—West Canadian Collieries, Blairmore, Alta., 300 tons daily; Leitch Collieries, Passburg, Alta., 550 tons daily. The prices of this coal are \$2.50 and \$3.00 per ton f.o.b. cars, and the freight rate from Blairmore and Passburg to Moose Jaw would be around \$3.50 per ton.

Leading dealers in lignite coal mined in the vicinity of Estevan, Sask., are as follows:—The Western Dominion Collieries, Ltd., Taylorton; The Manitoba & Saskatchewan Coal Co., Beinfait; The Maple Leaf Coal Company, Estevan. The price for mine run or unscreened coal from the above named mines is \$1.75 per ton, while screened coal is \$2.25 per ton. The freight rate from Estevan to Moose Jaw is \$1.60 per ton.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) A. F. MANTLE.
Deputy Minister.

SAME OLD TRICK

A farmer called today with the old, old story of "Elevator Man and his tricks." This farmer took three loads of wheat to city scales and weighed them. The loads averaged two bushels difference in weight between elevator weights and city scale weights. He had to sell wheat at No. 2 price. He loaded two cars of the same wheat and sent them to Fort William, where they graded No. 1 Northern, no dockage.

Netting 5 cents per bushel better in price or a total on each car of \$55.00
Save 28 bushels on each car at 79c.

dockage \$2.12
..... \$77.12
Difference on two cars \$154.24

The Grain Growers' association shows him how to stop the game. He joins the association, gives them one dollar and wants to know what he will do with it all.

The Home

Conducted by "MARY FORD"

THE ORDINARY CHRISTIAN

It does not take deliberate wickedness to wreck the peace of a home. Uncontrolled temper and unchecked self-will can do it. It does not take an almost angelic spirit to make happiness; the ordinary folk, with the ordinary dispositions, who display cheerful unselfishness, daily sympathy, and kindly tolerance, can build up its foundations. The famous epitaph, "She was so pleasant," ought to be applicable to every Christian woman's life; and if every Christian man were known, as Wordsworth says he should be, by

"His little, daily, unrecorded acts
Of kindness and of love,"
a lovely harmony would replace all the unnecessary contention and strife which is too often part and parcel of our home life.

SPARROWS

Little birds sit on the telegraph wires,
And chitter and flitter, and fold their wings;
Maybe they think that for them and their sires
Stretched always on purpose those wonderful strings;
And perhaps the thought that the world inspires,
Did plan for the birds, among other things.

Little birds sit on their slender lines,
And the news of the world runs under their feet;
How value rises and how declines,
How kings with their armies in battle meet;
And all the while, 'mid the soundless signs
They chirp their small gossiping foolish-sweet.

Little things light on the lines of our lives—
Hopes and joys and acts of today;
And we think for those the Lord contrives,
Nor catch what the hidden lightnings say,
Yet from end to end His meaning arrives,
And his world runs underneath all the ways.

Is life only wires and lightnings? then,
Apart from that which about it clings,
Are the thoughts, and the works, and the prayers of men
Only sparrows that light on God's telegraph strings,
Holding a moment and gone again?
Nay, he planned for the birds with the larger things.

—ADELINE D. T. WHITNEY.

THE CALIFORNIA VICTORY

"PRAISE GOD. Victory ours. Four thousand majority."

THIS IS the telegram Mrs. Elizabeth Lowe Watkins sent out to the National President, Mrs. Anna Howard Shaw, Thursday morning, October 14. I am sure that every woman in Canada as well as California will thank God that the women are winning their freedom, and that the men who are their supporters are the clean honorable men of these states. Men who have been instrumental in bringing about the best laws in every case for the protection of the women and children.

The Woman's Journal writes as follows:

"This is in one sense the greatest victory in the history of the movement, since it enfranchises more women than any of the preceding ones, California having a much larger number of women citizens than any other of the suffrage states. Furthermore, social conditions in California approximate those of the great body of the country even more nearly than is the case in Washington, and the results from equal suffrage there will be regarded as more conclusive than in the states where women are in the minority and social conditions have a somewhat special character. Everywhere the victory has been celebrated, and California songs and suffrage pictures have been shown at all entertainments."

HOME MADE FIRELESS COOKER

A correspondent writes a note on the fireless cooker. He's only cost sixty cents and she learnt how from a corres-

pondent of the New York Globe and Commercial Advertiser.

The fireless cooker used by the writer was made from two covered white agate-ware pails, the smaller a two quart milk pail, with a tight fitting cover, the larger a ten-quart water pail with a common tin pot cover.

A three-inch layer of crumpled newspapers was tightly packed in the bottom of the larger pail. The smaller pail was then placed upon the centre of this pad, and strips of newspaper folded lengthwise were wrapped around the small pail until the space between the two pails was filled, packing the newspaper very closely. A pad of newspaper was made to fill the remaining space at the top.

In using the cooker less water is used than in ordinary cooking, no water being lost by evaporation. The food is heated to the boiling point, covered and immediately placed in cooker, then covered with pad and tin cover, weighted down by a flat iron.

Rice cooks in one and one-half hours, dried fruits in four hours, meat in two inch cubes in eight hours, though meat should



9044. A Stylish Coat for the Young Miss. Girl's Coat (in either of two lengths) with or without Cuff, and with Straight or Notched Closing. This desirable model has a prettily shaped collar which may be overlaid with velvet or satin. The coat sleeve, in two pieces, is finished with a shaped cuff. The Pattern is cut in five sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 3 1-8 yards of 36 inch material for the 10 year size.

be removed and reheated after four hours. Cereals put in the cooker at night are thoroughly cooked and at the right temperature for breakfast next morning.

Experiments prove that newspapers give better results as packing material than hay or excelsior, as they do not sour and are easily renewed. White pails retain heat longer than dark-colored ones, though for the outside a galvanized pail or wooden box will answer, provided always that there are at least three inches of packing at top, bottom and sides.

Paper Bag Cookery

Another correspondent writes:—

I am much interested in the new paper bag cookery. It is the invention of M. Soyer, the French chief cook of a famous London club. The articles to be cooked are placed each separately into bags of waxed paper, put into the oven and left there till finished. It does away with washing up of saucepans and is said to be very economical of heat. Those dishes which can be cooked in this fashion are very delicate and delicious in flavor.

The New York Evening Post reports that Mr. Bailey, head cook of the St. Regis Hotel, New York, lately served a luncheon cooked in this fashion. It included a thick soup, a baked kingfish, a roast chicken, corn on the cob, and a rice pudding. The fish and the chicken came out perfect, but both the soup and the pudding were dried up. The corn was well flavored, but not quite evenly cooked.

However, the new process is in its infancy, and improvements will doubtless be made. It certainly preserves both the flavor and the nutritious qualities of the food, does away with fumes, saves a great deal of labor and is pre-eminently clean.

The cost of these bags is so small that even simple households may avail themselves of this opportunity of giving this style of cookery a good trial. It has been proved to be more convenient, more economical, more tasty and more convenient than the older forms of cookery.

Here are seven of its advantages:

1. The fullest retention of all nutritive qualities in food.
2. Joints, poultry and game do not shrink in weight.
3. Absence of odor in cooking.
4. No dirty saucepans to be washed.
5. No contamination of foodstuffs.
6. No basting of joints.
7. The cooking is done more quickly.

TESTED BY RESULTS

Do not trust to the theory that can't be made to work. Do not live in a visionary world and acknowledge your helplessness, every time that you have to face a practical question. Test yourself, as well as your theories, by results.

WHY NOT YOU?

All the ideas haven't been appropriated. All the deeds that might help the world have not been accomplished. Somebody will get the ideas which will push the world ahead. Somebody will do the deeds which will make mankind wiser, happier and better. Why shouldn't that somebody be you?

ALMOST SUCCESSFUL

The most helpless failures, perhaps, are the people who come so near success that they are convinced that their missing it is due to adverse luck, and not to a lack in themselves. Such young folks need to realize that almost to succeed is to fail, and that the reasons advanced for such failure cannot alter the fact of its existence.

PLANNING AND BUILDING

It does not matter how splendidly the architect of a building has conceived his plans, provided the bricklayer fails in his part. The loftiness of his ambitions will not save you if you fail in the commonplace, every day duties. It is your business to see that the bricks are laid right, as well as to make the plan of your life lofty and symmetrical.

WHERE MAGNIFYING GLASSES ARE NEEDED

Cheeriness is very largely the habit of making the most of pleasant things, and the least of those which are unpleasant. Put on your magnifying glasses when you are considering your blessings, and look over or around your troubles. Most lives have sorrows enough to shadow



8893. A Smart Shirt Waist Model.

Ladies Shirt Waist with Gibson Plaits. A type of shirt waist that is easily made and becoming to most women is here shown. The pocket is a smart feature that may be omitted. The sleeve is the regulation shirt sleeve with straight cuff and lap. The Pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 2 7-8 yards of 36 inch material for the 36 inch size.

BRAINS + ENERGY = SUCCESS

Nothing will keep a business man in better hustling trim than a daily cup of Bovril.

It reaches the spot quickly—(there's a scientific way of saying it)—and fatigue is forgotten and the brain quickened.

Take it before lunch or before retiring at night.

BOVRIL

Contains all that is good in beef

them if the sorrows get the emphasis. And most lives, too, have joys enough to make them bright and sunny, if joy is put in the foreground.

THINK FIRST

Be watchful of saying "no" too quickly. Do not make up your mind that you cannot help and that you will not accommodate without being sure that this is necessary. And on the other hand, do not be too prompt with your "yes." People who make many promises without stopping to think, are pretty sure to break some of them. The two little words that bind us to a course of action are easily said, but before either slips its moorings, there should be some hard thinking.

BE GLAD OF THE HARD VICTORIES

Do not be satisfied with easy victories. That which you can win without trying is not worth winning, as a rule. No one gets far whose daily work does not cost him sweat of body or spirit. No character becomes strong which does not grow by resistance to temptations which grapple fiercely. Even the friend who is best worth having is not won till you have proved your worth. Be glad of the hard victories. Leave the easy ones for those who are contented with the second rate.

MORE THAN LACK OF JUDGMENT

To go in debt for a necessity is a misfortune. But to go in debt for a luxury is a greater misfortune. The man out of work may ask credit at the butchers, or call in the doctor when his children are sick, in hopes of paying such indebtedness when he is on his feet again. But if he buys that which he can do without under such circumstances, he is dishonest.

The young man who is earning ten dollars a week, and cultivating tastes which go with an income ten times that amount, is very likely to flatter himself that it will be easy enough to pay the tailor's little bill some time in the future. There is something worse than lack of judgment. To incur debts without knowing how they are to be paid, comes perilously near actual dishonesty.

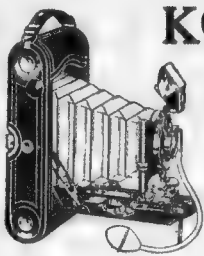
THE FASHIONS

It is rather difficult to decide what is to be the reigning color this year. I am very glad to know that all shades of blue will be the chief colors for children and young girls. The navy blue tailor-made costume for girls from 14 to 18, and the sailor dresses with red, white and blue braidings are the most charming dresses for school children. Of course as the winter advances, the darker shades will prevail, such as indigo blue, dark brown and the grey shades.

Paddy green is also very fashionable, but is a very ugly shade, and very trying to most complexions. The evening gowns are particularly pretty, especially the eau-de-nil with the fish-wife tunic turned

HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide, all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to the Pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for Misses or Children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers. No new worker need be nervous or afraid to use The Guide patterns. They are accurate and perfectly and plainly marked. Full directions for making are given with every pattern you buy; also the picture of the finished garment to use as a guide.



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up with handsome embroideries. There are very many fantastic shades and styles, but you cannot go very far off in buying a plain smart tailor-made costume for fall wear.

The hats are small with fancy plumes. It would be very hard to give any idea of the reigning fashion in hats, as almost every shape is worn, therefore, if the hat suits the face, and the color harmonizes with the costume you can wear almost any shape that suits the fancy. I always feel so sorry that there is practically no change one can advise for the boys' suits. With the exception, of course, of the smart sailor suit or Norfolk, there is very little change that can be suggested.

SILK EMBROIDERING

Dear Mary:—I am enclosing a sample of nunsvelling and I wish to ask what two shades of silk would be best to embroider upon this shade. I am planning to work a pretty design for a waist cut peasant style. What can you suggest?

PRAIRIE GIRL.

Ans.—You could use either robins' egg blue combined with wool browns or mignonette green, or green or brown in any combination. It is always best to choose the colors according to your own complexion. If you are fair, of course, the darker colors will be best, and if dark the lighter shades.

Grey Flannel

Dear Mary:—I am writing you concerning a grey flannel piece of dress goods that I bought for my daughter sixteen years of age. Would this be suitable for sailor dress, and what color would you suggest for the trimmings. I hope you can help me in this matter.

MOTHER.

Ans.—This would be very suitable for a sailor dress, but would advise the sailor dress with bodice attached for a girl of that age. If your daughter is dark, red and grey would make a very smart combination. I have also seen dark blue used with very pretty effect, but so much depends of course on your daughter's complexion.

HARD LUCK

He had a prophylactic beat,
And led a sterile life.
Had hygienic children and
A sanitary wife.
Lived in a fumigated house
And wore aseptic suits,
Ate germicidal food and smoked
Denicotined cheroots.

His milk was always pasteurized,
He drank denatured water;
He ne'er forgot to swat the flies,
Mosquitoes he would slaughter.
He screened his doors and windows
and
His office disinfected;
Against microbes of every kind
He felt himself protected.

He exercised; he slept by rule
And timed his every breath;
His health was excellent and he
Defied disease and death.
His plan was admirable, no doubt,
But darn the measly luck,
He went and got run over by
A ten-ton power truck!

—Chicago News.

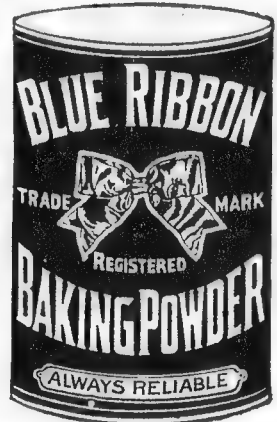
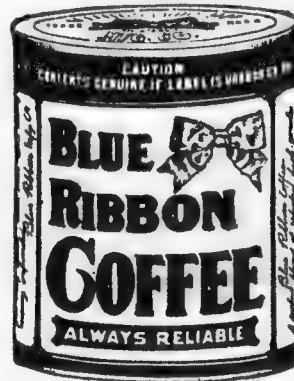
A WORKING CHURCH UNION

The people of Proctor, Vt., seem to have achieved a church union that works without friction. And it has been working since 1889, too. At that time the question of church building along modern lines came up among the Methodists and the Congregationalists, the sects which predominated in Proctor, and as there was a feeling against the waste which new church buildings for each of these congregations would entail, a joint enterprise was undertaken.

A modern church edifice, built of marble, valued at \$45,000, including a beautiful parish house, exists in Proctor today. The policy is independent and undenominational. The financial organization is an incorporated body, whose membership includes some who are not members of the church. The regular business is done through a board of six stewards, perpetuating a title and an office peculiar to Methodism. Thus there is a perfect blending of Methodist and Congregational methods in the governing board.

Questions of creed and sects are not allowed to come up for discussion, and the result is that the membership contains former Congregationalists, Baptists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, members of the Dutch Reformed Church, and the Re-

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When you buy Blue Ribbon Tea, Coffee, Baking Powder or other Blue Ribbon lines you save money. Not only do you get goods of better flavor but they last longer. And you are safe in buying Blue Ribbon lines for they are guaranteed. Your grocer will refund your money if you are not fully satisfied. We only ask that you return the balance of the article bought. But we feel sure you will be delighted with these goods when once you try them.

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Forty of the choicest musical gems in our language, words and music all complete, with full four parts for both hands, clearly printed and neatly bound in colored covers. To get acquainted with you in a business way I will send one of these books for a 2c stamp to pay the postage. Such an offer has never before been made, and this is good only till the few thousand copies of this book that I have now are gone. To make sure of one send me your name and address and a 2c stamp at once. A. M. Jury, Music Book Dept. G.G.G. Toronto.

formed Church of Hungary, Disciples, Universalists and Methodists.

The Proctor Church began with a Methodist minister. He was followed by another Methodist minister and he by Congregationalists. But, as all these men worked, not to build up a sect but to evangelize a community, no one knew from what they preached which sect they would have preferred, if any. The Church is out of debt, is very much alive and is a factor in the social life of the place. The present pastor is Rev. Frederick W. Raymond.

FOR YOUNG MOTHERS

The best replies to the questions that young mothers ask will be found in the book called "Tokology." It is written by a lady doctor of long experience and will be of untold value to every mother. Price \$2.25 postpaid. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

PRACTICAL RANGE ECONOMY

In these days when everyone is feeling the high cost of food, it is remarkable how many sensible, practical, economical housewives fail to practice economy in the right spots. For instance: so many housewives continue month after month, year after year, trying to get good results out of the old cook stove or range—one that uses up twice as much fuel as is necessary to attain the best results—and then imagine they are practicing economy merely because they save, for the moment, the price of a new range. Is that real, practical economy or good management? It don't take much figuring to work out the correct answer—to demonstrate fully that it is a false standard of economy that permits the burning up of the price of a new range every little while in wasted fuel burned in an old, worn-out cook stove or range that was put together with stove bolts and putty and from which the putty has dried up and crumbled away leaving open seams all over it through which one can insert a table knife anywhere.

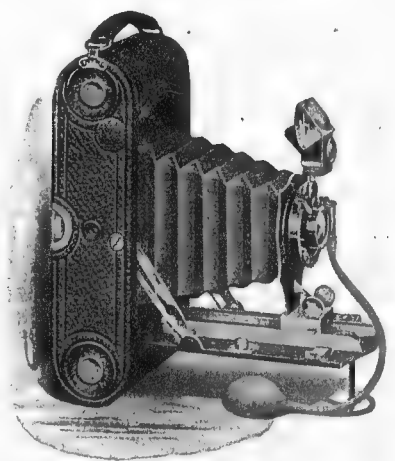
In addition to this waste, there is constant waste of high priced food which has not had a square deal from the old, worn out stove for a long time.

WONDER WHAT SHE MEANT

Baby had been displayed in his best bib and tucker to a number of admiring callers. The last one looked him over and was evidently trying to think of something nice to say. Finally she remarked: "Dear me, how much he looks like his father."

"It's only the warm weather," replied his mother, somewhat testily. "The child is usually right cheerful and handsome."

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

"Young Folks Circle"

Dear Boys and Girls:—Remember that the competition "When I grow up" will close on November the 15th; the letters are coming in fast, but not fast enough. I always knew the girls could talk better than the boys, and now I am doubly sure of it, because the girls are away ahead in the numbers of those who have written and sent in their stories. Perhaps the boys don't want to grow up; yet I feel sure they do, and that they are all planning great and noble deeds, and the high standard of manhood they are going to reach when they grow up.

Boys of thought! be up and stirring,
Night and day;
Sow the seed—Withdraw the curtain—
Clear the way
Men of action, aid and cheer them,
As ye may!
There's a fount about to stream;
There's a light about to beam;
There's a warmth about to glow;
There's a flower about to blow;
Men of action, men of thought
Clear the way.

Here are some of the very best books that boys and girls ever read. They are interesting stories of other boys and girls and of horses and dogs.

Black Beauty—a talking horse.
Beautiful Joe—a talking dog.
Little Lord Fauntleroy.
Robinson Crusoe.
Swiss Family Robinson.
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland.
Gulliver's Travels.
Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm.

For the best letter we get from a boy entitled "When I Grow Up" we will give any three of these books he selects as a prize. For the second best we will give any two books and for the third best one book. For the best letter on the same subject from a girl we will let her choose any three of these books; for the second best two books and for the third best one book. Here are six prizes for our boys and girls. Don't make your letter more than 200 words long nor less than 150 words. We have decided to extend the time for receiving these letters till November 15. Address your letters, "Young Folks Corner, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg."

MOTTO:

ONLY ONE

Hundreds of stars in the lovely sky.
Hundreds of shells on the shore together,
Hundreds of birds that go singing by,
Hundreds of flowers in the sunny weather,
Hundreds of dewdrops to greet the dawn,
Hundreds of bees in the purple clover,
Hundreds of butterflies on the lawn,
But only one mother the wide world over.
—Selected.

You will never know your strength
Without a test;
Just by Better Street at length
One reaches Best.

Amos R. Wells.

KEEP SWEET

A Helpful Poem for My Members' Album.

"A bird whose song bids me rejoice
Sings all the livelong day,
"Keep sweet! Keep sweet!" in soft, low
voice,
A blessed roundelay.
A modest little brown-clad bird
All day upon the wing,
Not knowing that his song is heard,
Yet failing not to sing:

"Oft when some trifle hard to bear
Provokes a hasty word,
"Keep sweet!" comes floating on the air,
A chiding from the bird.
"Keep sweet! Keep sweet!" now here,
now there,
This song just meets my need,
The blithe note wakes in me the prayer,
"May I keep sweet indeed."

When Andrew Mack, the actor, was traveling in Ireland he was approached by a beggar in Dublin, who held out a much battered Derby hat and whined: "Plase, sor, drop a sixpence in this American hat."

"American hat?" asked Mack. "Why do you call it an American hat?"
"Sure," said the beggar, "there's no crown in it!"

THE WORLD'S ALL RIGHT

I AM GLAD to see that a halt has at last been called in scaring of small children, and even grown ups, by the

dread plague of tuberculosis. Dr. Ernest Hutchinson and Dr. Easton, two very clever men who have devoted much time to the prevention of tuberculosis, have stated with commendable courage that it can be "stamped" out, and further go on to say that the real infection is only in the fifth year. It is of vital importance that hope and courage should be instilled into the minds of the women and children so that should they be called upon to face the problem of saving their dear ones from the horror attending the very name of tuberculosis, they would not look upon it as a hopeless case, but would know that by prompt methods in the early stages a permanent cure could be effected and, above all, at home.

MY DOG

I have no dog, but it must be
Somewhere there's one belongs to me—
A little chap with wagging tail,
And dark brown eyes that never quail,
But look you through and through, and
through,
With love unspeakable, but true.

Somewhere it must be, I opine,
There is a little dog of mine
With cold black nose that sniffs around
In search of what things may be found
In pocket, or some nook hard by,
Where I have hid them from his eye.

Somewhere my doggie pulls and tugs
The fringes of rebellious rugs,
Or with the mischief of the pup
Chews all my shoes and slippers up,
And, when he's done it to the core,
With eyes all eager, pleads for more.

Somewhere, upon his hinder legs,
My little doggie sits and begs,
And in a wistful minor tone
Pleads for the pleasures of the bone—
I pray it be his owner's whim
To yield and grant the same to him!

Somewhere a little dog doth wait,
It may be by some garden gate,
With eyes alert, and tail attent—
You know the kind of tail that's meant—
With stores of yelps of glad delight
To bid me welcome home at night.—Life

\$20 OVERCOAT to measure (CARRIAGE & DUTY PAID) FOR \$8.60

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All Curzon clothing is sold with a guarantee (satisfaction given or money returned) and is produced from genuine British Textiles.

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Then there is the tailoring. As is well known, London is the hub of the tailoring craft, and Messrs. Curzon Bros., as practical tailoring experts themselves, are in a position to secure the most qualified workmen in the trade. For all these reasons Curzon tailoring is sold with the following guarantee:

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One Silver and Two Gold Medal Awards.

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Fill in a post card and address same to us as below, asking for our latest assortment of materials. Together with patterns, we send you fashion-plates and complete instructions for accurate self-measurement, tape measure, all sent free and carriage paid. We dispatch your order within seven days, and if you do not approve, return the goods, and we will refund the money.

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 S.G. Badges (gentlemen's)35
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OBJECTS:

To feed and clothe some hungry child.
 To gratify the wish of some invalid.
 To give a day of joy at the Toy Mission.



CHILDREN'S BADGE - FIVE CENTS
 Don't you want one?

MOTTO:

GOOD CHEER

Is cheer of thine own making?
 Then make more.
 Is joy of thine own taking?
 Take a store.

Cheat not thy life of gladness;
 Spare thy tears;
 Why cherish thoughts of sadness?
 Why court fears?

Have cheer of thine own making
 Day by day;
 Bliss of thine own free taking,
 Thine alway.

Bliss of unselfish living
 Nobly won;
 The joy of generous giving
 Like the sun.

SHARE UP

The best thing that hearts that are thankful can do
 Is this: to make thankful some others, too;
 For lives that are grateful and sunny and glad
 To carry their sunshine to lives that are sad;
 For children who have all they want and to spare,
 For this will bring blessing, and this is the way
 To show we are thankful on each happy day.

MARGARET'S SPECIAL MESSAGE

Dear Children:—What are you all going to do in Thanksgiving for your year of blessings? The other day in speaking to a friend a very beautiful thought was given to me, and I feel assured you will all enjoy it. Do we ever realize that our hands must be God's hands, so that if we have the desire to go and do some kind act, some act of thanksgiving, it is only God desiring to pass on His bounties through us. If we realize what this means, there is nothing that we cannot do or give. If you have only a cent to pass on, or even only a kind word, do not say to yourself, "I am sorry it is so small, or I wish it had been more," but say "I will give all I have," and ask with faith and love that it may be multiplied a hundred fold. This has been exemplified a hundred times in the Sunshine work. Perhaps Margaret has only a cent, sometimes not even that, but the kindly word, and the great desire that she might be the vessel through which God will pour out His bounty on these lonely hearts, has brought a shower of blessings just where they were most needed. So now, make up your minds to pass on some gift, do not mind its smallness, but give it with a bountiful heart and joyous spirit, praying and wishing always that it may be multiplied a hundred fold. This would be a glorious act of thanksgiving, as God does not count the cost, only the thought in the heart of the giver.

Yours Lovingly in Sunshine or Shade,
 MARGARET.

Margaret's Letter Box

Dear Margaret:—I would like very much to join your club. My father has taken The Guide for quite a while, and I like reading the letters on the Sunshine page very much. The people are all threshing around here now. We have a fairly good crop this year. I enclose five cents for a badge.

ALTA, BARNSTABLE.

Estevan, Sask.

Dear Alta:—Hearty welcome to our Guild. I am sending button and membership card. It is good to know that your crop has been a good one. Many thanks for the five cents.

MARGARET.

Dear Margaret:—After telling my Sunday School class about you they decided to save their cards, and send them to you for the poor children who are not able to attend Sunday School. I am sending also the cards that were left over, hoping they will brighten some one's life. If these are of any use to you, and you will let me know I will send you more later. I could also send you Sunday School papers. The following are the names of the children sending cards now:—Hester Mumford, Elizabeth Mumford and Ruth Mitchel. Wishing you success in your work, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

LILLIAN TODD.

Asor, Sask.

Dear Lillian:—Hearty welcome to you and your S. S. class. The papers are always appreciated and will help the work. Yes we are glad of Sunday Papers and cards especially now the long evenings are coming. Hearty welcome and thanks to Hester Mumford, Elizabeth Mumford and Ruth Mitchel.

Glad you enjoy the page.

MARGARET.

Dear Margaret:—As I have been reading some of your Sunshine letters, I thought I would write to you. I am a little girl twelve years old. I go to school every day. I will be trying for the fourth class on Monday, and I hope to pass. I am enclosing five cents for a button, and I wish you every success in your work.

MARY ANDERSON.

Cheviot, Sask.

Dear Mary:—Your sweet little letter received for which many thanks. I am sending button and card today. Your good wishes are a joy to me.

MARGARET.

Sad case mentioned Oct. 4.

This family has been reported to the nearest Sunshiner and I hope to hear in a few days exactly what is necessary, and I will write to each reader who has sent in offering help, telling them what would be the best thing to send, so that these people may be taken care of before the winter.

MARGARET.

Dear Margaret:—I often read your pages, and think you are doing a very noble work. Helping those in need and giving joy to others, is surely working for a good cause. I would like to become a member of your Guild, and I am enclosing 50 cents for a Ladies' International Sunshine Badge, which I think would be a helpful reminder to have. I will close wishing you success in your work.

ANNE KENNEDY.

Fersy Point, Alta.

Dear Anne:—You are heartily welcome and I will enroll you as a member. The badge will be forwarded at once. The price was reduced to 35 cents in the hope that we might sell more, and thus help the Sunshine work. If you wish I will return the 15 cents, or shall I place it in the emergency fund? Thanks for wishes for the success of our Guild.

MARGARET.

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

Sign the form below:—

Dear Margaret:—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card. I enclose two-cent stamp for its postage.

Name

Age

Address

THE WHY AND HOW OF FARM BOOKKEEPING

Why should a farmer keep books?

First: Because farming is a business, and every business should keep a reliable record of its business. Even the smallest mercantile business finds it to its advantage to keep books. A farm business involves vastly more capital than a small store. Therefore, wisdom advises a farmer to keep books.

Second: Because "knowledge is power." A knowledge of the cost of production, of the causes of losses, of the profit on a staple or side line, of the net gain for the year, of the relation between the profits and losses of this year as compared with last year and the year before, of the effect of the change of conditions upon the revenue of the farm, and the unlimited store of knowledge which is deducible from systematically recorded facts, this gives a farmer power over his business. It makes him realize that he is at the head of a business demanding his best brain work. Physical strength a farmer must have, but not more so than mental alertness, and this must be developed by nourishing the brain with proper food. Knowledge of his finances and financial business, as obtained through a proper system of farm book-keeping, is the best food for developing business brains. Therefore, a farmer should keep books.

How may a farmer keep books?

To keep books properly, a man must know how to keep books properly. More than that, to keep farm books properly, a farmer must know how to keep farm books properly. There is a difference between bookkeeping and farm bookkeeping. A farmer who has studied a practical, simplified and concise system of farm bookkeeping prepared by a practical accountant, who has made farm bookkeeping a special study for years, is able to keep a complete and reliable record of his farm business easily, quickly and intelligently.

Such a system of farm bookkeeping is taught through correspondence by F. E. Werry's School of Farm Accounting. Mr. Werry has prepared a course for farmers only, using farm business entirely. Every phase of farming is introduced in the course. It may be studied at home during spare hours, and gives a farmer a thorough knowledge of this important subject of practical farm bookkeeping.

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 Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention
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DAINTY DRESSED DOLL

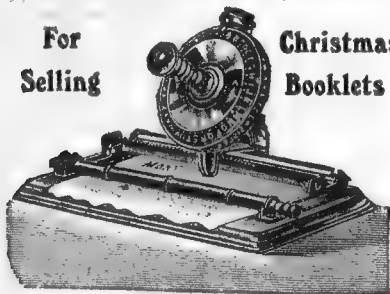


**GIVEN FREE
 FOR SELLING
 XMAS BOOKLETS**
 This large and beautiful doll is about two feet in height, and is dressed in the very latest style direct from Paris. Her costume is made up of fine silk, trimmed with Irish lace, and she has a very stylish hat. We believe it is one of the prettiest dolls ever shown. Given absolutely free for selling only \$3.00 worth of our dainty art Christmas Booklets at 3 for 10 cents, each in an envelope and tied with a silk ribbon. You will be surprised at how quickly they sell, as everybody will buy. Write now for Booklets and we will send Doll as soon as you have sold them and returned us the money.
**THE JONES MFG. CO., DEPT.
 WINNIPEG, CANADA.**

TYPEWRITER FREE

For
 Selling

Christmas
 Booklets



This dandy Typewriter, with all letters of the alphabet, figures, signs, etc., can be operated easily and does splendid typewriting; is worked on an entirely new system and is thoroughly equipped for speed. Write us now for only \$4.00 worth of our dainty art Christmas Booklets, each in an envelope and tied with a silk ribbon. You will be surprised how quickly they sell. When sold send us \$4.00 and we will send Typewriter by return. **THE WESTERN PREMIUM CO., DEPT.
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MAGIC LANTERN FREE

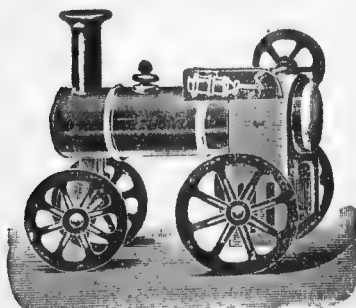
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New upright shape, entirely made of metal with nickel trimmings, has lamp and chimney and is complete with colored slides. Write for only \$2.00 worth of our dainty Christmas Booklets to sell at 3 for 10c., each in an envelope and tied with a silk ribbon. These sell like hot cakes at this low price. When sold send us the \$2.00 and we will mail the lantern post free by return.

**THE ART
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MODEL TRACTION ENGINE



GIVEN FREE

BOYS! We are giving a number of these engines free. This is a great chance to get an instructive and entertaining article for a few hours' work. This engine runs by steam and has a boiler cylinder, fly wheel and safety valve. We give it free for selling only \$2.50 worth of our high grade postcards at 6 for 10c. These include Christmas New Years, Birthdays, Views, etc. Write now for cards; when sold send us the \$2.50 and we will send engine post free to your address.

**THE WESTERN PREMIUM CO.
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 PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE**

be Irish peers. The Nationalists are insisting that the Irish peers shall have no greater powers than are allowed to peers in the imperial gilded chamber. That is, they shall not have the power to veto. The cabinet will probably defer to the Nationalists in this matter.

The big question with which the committee is struggling is: "What are purely domestic affairs?" It is understood that in the tentative draft the Irish parliament is given full control of customs and excise, which constitute seven-tenths of Irish taxes. If this clause is incorporated in the bill when it is passed into law, it will be a big victory for the home rulers.

Matters of Finance

It has been provisionally arranged to give Ireland \$50,000,000 with which to start in the business of ruling itself.

There has been a good deal of wrangling over the question of how much Ireland is to pay to the British treasury for imperial purposes, and the question has been left open. The payment is not to begin until Ireland has "recovered itself," whenever that may be.

The Royal Irish constabulary and the Dublin metropolitan police force are to be gradually reduced, and finally abolished, and municipal police bodies will be established instead. Existing officials at the time of the change will either be retained or pensioned.

HON. ROBT. ROGERS M.P. FOR WINNIPEG

Alexander Haggart, K.C., who was elected member of parliament for Winnipeg by a majority of nearly 5,000, has been appointed postmaster of Crewe, Manitoba, at a salary of \$35 a year. Mr. Haggart, however, will not sell postage stamps and hand out mail to the good people of Crewe. On the appointment of Hon. Robert Rogers as Minister of the Interior it was necessary for him to secure a seat in Parliament, and Mr. Haggart is withdrawing to permit Mr. Rogers to be elected member for Winnipeg. Mr. Haggart could not legally resign until the House met and a Speaker was appointed, but his appointment to a government position made his seat vacant at once, and allowed Hon. Robt. Rogers to be elected before parliament assemblies. Mr. Rogers was elected member for Winnipeg by acclamation on Friday last and on the same day was tendered a civic reception by the Mayor of Winnipeg on his return from Lethbridge where he had been in connection with the settlement of the coal strike.

CHINESE EMPEROR YIELDS

Pekin, Oct. 30.—The demand of the national assembly for a complete constitutional government has been granted by the throne. An imperial edict was issued today apologizing for the neglect of the throne in the past, and granting an immediate constitution with a cabinet from which nobles shall be excluded.

A second edict grants pardon to political offenders connected with the revolution of 1908, and subsequent revolutions, and to those compelled to join in the present rebellion. Meanwhile the revolution is proceeding and several big battles have been fought between the rebels and loyalist troops.

AMERICAN TOBACCO TRUST

The hearing of the anti-trust suit of the United States government against the American Tobacco Co. has been commenced at New York, and the government has submitted a plan of re-organization the main points of which are:

The corporations among which the properties and business in the combination are to be distributed for a period of five years shall not have any officers or directors in common.

These companies shall not have any stock interest in each other.

They shall not employ the same agencies for purchase of leaf tobacco, or other raw material, or for the sale of tobacco, or other products.

They shall not retain or employ the same clerical or other organization, or occupy the same office or offices.

No one of them shall hold capital stock in any other corporation, any part of whose stock is also held by any of the other corporations among which the properties of the combination are distributed.

GRAIN GROWERS

ARE YOU SATISFIED?

ARE YOU CONVINCED?

The reliability of the Commission Merchant who handles your grain is of utmost importance to you. There have been several changes in the personnel of the grain trade during the past year. Some have come and gone, but we are still at your service with a clear record of twenty-nine years in Western Canada.

INVESTIGATE and send your grain and option orders to the
Pioneer Grain Commission Merchant.

Box 1746

S. SPINK

Winnipeg

References: Union Bank of Canada, Royal Bank of Canada.

MacLennan Bros. Limited, Winnipeg

Wheat, Oats

Car
 Lots

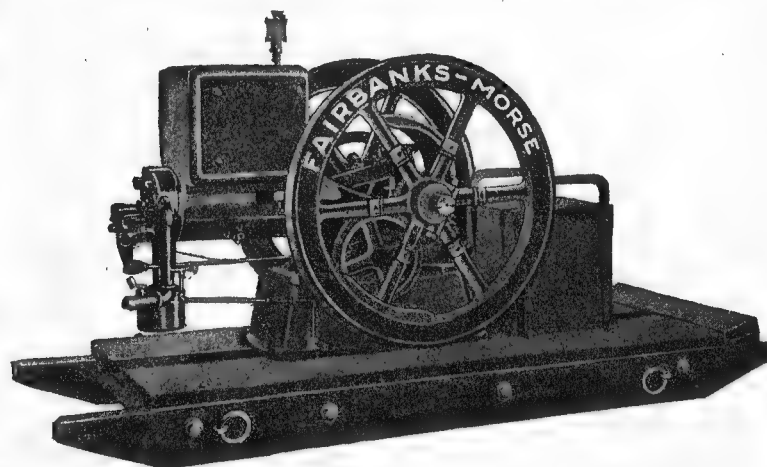
Option
 Trading

Flax, Barley

NET BIDS wired on request.

CONSIGNMENTS sold to
 the highest bidder

FAIRBANKS-MORSE SKIDDED ENGINES



Price is only one of many important factors which deserve your attention when selecting an engine. If it is the only one you consider, your judgment is not fair to yourself.

FAIRBANKS-MORSE Engines have more to commend them than an apparent saving of a few dollars in first cost. The name is a guarantee of the best there is in engine construction, and it carries to you an assurance of getting something really worth while—years of efficient service.

FAIRBANKS-MORSE Engines are simple, powerful, economical and absolutely reliable. They are easy to start in cold weather, convenient to operate, and are strongly built throughout to withstand severe service. These are points of merit which have won for them the confidence of the whole world, and they are everywhere the standard of progressive farmers, elevator companies and railroads.

Send for a copy of our catalogue GE-102

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co.

LIMITED

Saskatoon

WINNIPEG

Calgary

**THE DOMINION PITLESS SCALE: The Farmer's Cash
 Register**

SWISS RADICALS WIN
 Berne, Switzerland, Oct. 30.—Yesterday's elections returned a Radical victory to the national council. Of 170 seats

filled, 110 are Radicals, 44 Conservative, 9 Socialist and 7 Independent. Elections to the national council are held every three years.



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited, October 30)

Wheat.—For another week our wheat has held comparatively steady with some sharp fluctuations in the October option, due to speculative influences. The demand for the contract grades has been very good, but for No. 4, 5, 6 and Feed the demand has slackened considerably and the price dropped, as it has been felt in some quarters that the Standards Board unintentionally hurt the intrinsic value of these grades by broadening their scope. Those in the East who were "short" on the market, naturally have carried on a very heavy "bear" campaign in the last few days to get the price of the lower grades down. In our opinion, however, the real value of the lower grades is altered but little, and the price will adjust itself somewhat in time. The tough and off grade wheats have been in poor demand, with constantly widening spreads. Farmers will do well to do some experimenting this year in the hope of drying out some of their wheat before shipping. Experienced farmers continually tell us that they have on more than one occasion saved wheat from going tough by leaving it somewhat exposed to frosty winds, and turning it over a little. The volume of sales made for November delivery will, however, in our opinion, make a very good market for all the straight grades for the next fortnight.

Oats.—Our oats have declined sharply during the past week, as the big Eastern parties have failed to support the market, and oats have gone down, with heavy receipts, to a more merchantable basis. We look for receipts in oats to increase now, but farmers need have little fear of the oats being very low at any time at this season. We would suggest that those having high class clean oats, keep over a good part of them, for they will be wanted for seed. The percentage of oats free from frost is steadily diminishing.

Barley.—Barley has been dull, with only occasional quotations, although the Eastern demand for malting barley has, we believe, improved.

Flax.—The sensation of the past week has been the drop in flax, but we should not be surprised if this turns out to have been only speculative, and not really based on the world's needs.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

(O.S.) (N.S.)

Wheat—					
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May	May
Oct. 25	102½	98	95½	99½	99
Oct. 26	101½	99½	96½	100	100
Oct. 27	101½	99½	96½	101½	100
Oct. 28	102½	98½	95½	99	98
Oct. 31	98	97	94	98½	97
Oats—					
Oct. 25	40½	39½	38	39½	...
Oct. 26	42½	41½	39½	42	...
Oct. 27	43½	41½	39½	42½	...
Oct. 28	42	39	38	40	...
Oct. 31	38½	35½	36½	38½	...
Flax—					
Oct. 25	220	221	...	...	...
Oct. 26	225	220	...	...	...
Oct. 27	227	224	...	...	...
Oct. 28	204	203	...	...	...
Oct. 31	200	198	...	...	...

The quotations for May wheat in the first column are for future delivery under the old style contract, in which No. 2 Northern may be delivered at 3 cents and No. 3 at 10 cents below the contract price. The second column gives the quotations under new style contracts, which may be fulfilled by delivery of No. 3 at 8 cents below contract price.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, October 28)

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	\$1.07½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 7 cars	1.07½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.08
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.07½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 9 cars	1.07
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu. to arr.	1.07
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,400 bu. to arr.	1.08
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2,600 bu. to arr.	1.07
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,600 bu. settlement	1.08½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.05½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.05
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.06½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car smutty	1.04½

No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.06
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.05½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 9 cars	1.05
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.06½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	1.05
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.05½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car sample	1.04
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3,000 bu. to arr.	1.07
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu. to arr.	1.05
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.01
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.04½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	99
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.02
No. 3 wheat, 8 cars	1.02½
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.03
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, king heads	1.01½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.03½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.02
No. 3 wheat, 11 cars	1.02½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.02
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	1.00
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	99
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	94½
No. 4 wheat, 3 cars	99
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	98
Rejected wheat, 1 car	96
Rejected wheat, 1 car	92
No grade wheat, 4 cars	96½
No grade wheat, 1 car to go out	1.01½
No grade wheat, 1 car to go out	1.00½
No grade wheat, 2 cars	97
No grade wheat, 1 car, king heads	95
No grade wheat, 3 cars	95
No grade wheat, 1 car	90
No grade wheat, 1 car, steamed	96½
No grade wheat, 2 cars	88
No grade wheat, 1 car	92
No grade wheat, 1 car	99½
No grade wheat, 1 car	98
No grade wheat, 1 car	96½
No grade wheat, 1 car	99
No grade wheat, 1 car, barley	96
No grade wheat, 1 car	97½
No grade wheat, 1 car	97½
No grade wheat, 1 car	93
No grade wheat, 3 cars, elevator	92
No grade wheat, 3 cars	98
No grade wheat, part car	96½
No grade wheat, 1 car, tough	99
No grade wheat, 1 car	98½
No. 2 Hard winter, 1 car	1.05½

No. 2 Hard winter, 1 car, yellow	1.04½
No. 3 Hard winter, 1 car	1.04
No. 3 Hard winter, 1 car	1.05
No. 3 Hard winter, 2 cars, Montana	1.01
No. 2 Hard western, 1 car, frosted	96½
No. 1 Durum wheat, 1 car	1.01
No. 3 Durum wheat, 1 car	96
No. 3 Durum wheat, 1 car f.o.b.	94½
No. 4 Durum wheat, 1 car	93
No grade Durum wheat, 1 car	93
Screenings, 1 car	13.00
Screenings, 2 cars	9.00
Timothy, 2 sacks	14.50
No. 3 white corn, 1 car	71
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	72
No. 3 yellow corn, 650 bu. to arr.	70
No. 3 corn, 3 cars	70½
No. 4 corn, 1 car	70
No. 4 corn, 2 cars, new	69
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	46
No. 3 white oats, 3,000 bu. to arr.	45½
No. 4 white oats, 1 car f.o.b.	45
No. 3 oats, 1 car	42½
No. 3 oats, 2 cars	44
No. 2 rye, 1 car	93½
No. 2 rye, 2 cars	92½
No. 2 rye, 1 car	93
No. 2 rye, part car	92
No. 2 rye, 1 car to arr.	93½
No. 2 rye, 3,000 bu. to arr.	93½
No. 2 rye, 30 sacks	92½
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.09
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.14
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.05½
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.12
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.10
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.06
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.10
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.09
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	96
No. 1 feed barley, part car	97
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.05½
No. 1 feed barley, 3 cars	1.00
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.15
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.03
No. 1 feed barley, 3 cars	1.02
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.06
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.04
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	1.07
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.05½
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car, tough	90
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	90
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.07
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	95
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	1.02
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	92½
No. 2 feed barley, part car	91
No grade barley, 1 car	99
No grade barley, 1 car	1.03
No grade barley, 1 car	78
No grade barley, 1 car, wheathy	89
Sample barley, 1 car	1.15
Sample barley, 1 car, wheathy	97
Sample barley, 1 car	1.12
Sample barley, 1 car	1.05
Sample barley, 1,100 bu. thin to arr.	90
No. 1 flax, 7 cars	2.23
No. 1 flax, 14 cars	2.21
No. 1 flax, 1 car dockage	2.21½
No. 1 flax, 1 car to arr.	2.22
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	2.21½
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.22
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.20½
No. 1 flax, 1,000 bu. to arr.	2.23
No. 1 flax, 1,000 bu. to arr.	2.21
No. 1 flax, 200 bu. to arr.	2.20½
No. 2 flax, 1 car	2.10
No. 2 flax, 1 car	2.16
No grade flax, 1 car	2.08
Sample flax, 69 sacks	1.21

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct. 30. Wheat.—The early news was rather depressing, spring wheat markets being weak receipts liberal and cables indifferent, but this was outweighed by marked improvement in local cash situation. A leading cash broker who recently sold 500,000 bushels claims that his sales today were the largest of the season. In addition to above, export clearances were also very heavy. While much of the buying was of excellent character, indicating reinstatement of long lines, the majority of support on advance was due to covering by local shorts who had apparently oversold. General trade was light in volume, but gradually broadened as session advanced. While we would advise going slow on bulges until the condition of financial and industrial world becomes more settled, we strongly advise purchases of wheat on all sentimental and forced depressions, as the underlying situation in our opinion warrants higher prices ultimately.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT

Minneapolis, Oct. 30.—The Tribune says: "In the northwest a period of long awaited fair weather has made it possible to renew the threshing of grain left exposed in the fields to wet weather. Roads that have been impassable have improved so as to permit hauling from the farms. The enlarged movement coming on the market already heavy with accumulated stores of wheat has put an additional weight, through hedging sales, which has proven beyond the capacity of the milling demand to absorb without a sharp concession in price."

Nevertheless underlying conditions affecting the full seasons supplies have not changed materially. East of the Rocky Mountains the domestic wheat crop was moderate. The liberal marketing of the first few months of the crop year has built up large reserves, but consumption must soon begin to draw upon these stocks. The taking in of hedges and the close readjustment between supply and demand is expected to manifest itself in the market by much higher prices. In spite of the large supplies in sight and the free farm movement, the cash market holds very firm, implying a broad commercial demand.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, Oct. 30.—John Rogers & Company, Liverpool, wire that the market in Birkenhead held firm, and there was a better demand for best cattle, although there was no advance on Saturday's quotations which were: States steers from 12¼ to 13½ cents, Canadians 11½ to 12¾ cents, and ranchers 11 to 11¾ cents per pound.

NO NEW GRADES

After mature deliberation the grain standards board has decided not to make an additional grade of feed wheat. Numbers 5 and 6 have been slightly lowered, and all wheat not fit to be classed as straight "feed" will be taken care of in these grades.

Since July 1 this year 48,000,000 bushels of grain have passed inspection at Winnipeg. Of this total 6,148,754 bushels have been sold by farmers through the Grain Growers' Grain Co.

The recent severe break in wheat, and particularly low grades, and tough, shows the necessity of prompt and careful attention to the shippers' interests on the part of commission agents. The Simpson-Hepworth Co. Ltd., 449 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, fearing a break in wheat as the end of October approached, sold their customers' wheat immediately inspections were received, and thus saved them hundreds of dollars. You will find the Simpson-Hepworth Co. a good firm to ship to.—Adv't.

QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from OCT. 25 to OCT. 31, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT												OATS		BARLEY				FLAX			
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1° Seeds	Rej. 2° Seeds	2 cw. 5 cw.	3	4	Rej. Feed	1NW 1 Man. Re				
Oct.																						
25	101½	98½	94½	89	83½	76	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	41	..	61	55½	51	....	....	..
26	99½	96½	93½	..	..	75	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	42½	..	70	60½	55	51	....	....	..
27	98	95½	92½	85½	80	72	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	55½	51	....	....	..
28	99	96½	92	85½	79	71½	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	39½	38½	..	..	55½	51	....	....	..
31	97½	94½	90½	82½	77	70	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	38½	..	..	..	55	50	....	....	..

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts (Week Ending October 28)

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C. P. R.	4382	358	2212
C. N. R.	508	218	
G. T. P.	37		
Total last week ..	4927	576	2212
Total prev. week ..	5017	965	819
Total year ago ..	9394	2623	732

Disposition

Exporters east from last week ..	358
Exporters east this week ..	471
Butchers east ..	801
Feeders east ..	480
Feeders west ..	114
Local consumption ..	3061

Cattle

The only change in the cattle situation since last week is the improved demand for feeders. The unusually large amount of low grade grain in the country this fall and the expectation that much of it will be purchasable at low prices, makes the feeding of cattle an attractive proposition, and eastern buyers are taking all the feeders they can get at prices up to \$4.40 a cwt., which is an advance of 40 cents a cwt. during the past two weeks. Prices for beef cattle are unchanged since last week. The market has been a little more active, but the demand has not been strong enough to raise prices, which look like being a fixture for the next few weeks or until the Eastern markets improve. The local buyers took the greater part of the cattle on the market last week.

Hogs

The supply of hogs has again been very light but prices have gradually been working lower following the Toronto and Montreal markets where Winnipeg packers are purchasing. The top price at Toronto last week was \$6.40 per cwt. off cars. The best hogs are fetching \$7.75 at Winnipeg this week.

Sheep and Lambs

Sheep are fetching 50 cents more this week, the best selling for \$5.00 cwt., choice lambs \$5.50 to \$6.00.

Country Produce

Butter

The butter situation is unchanged and prices are the same as last week, 26 cents for fancy dairy and 23c. for No. 1. The bulk of the butter being received by dealers is of the lower grades, and there is a big demand for high quality butter.

Eggs

The cold weather has reduced the supply of eggs, and good stock are now

worth 28 cents a dozen to dealers, while strictly fresh gathered are bringing 32 cents.

Potatoes

Large quantities of potatoes are now being marketed, and dealers are paying from 45 to 50 cents a bushel delivered Winnipeg. A lot of potatoes have been frozen in cars this last week and will be a loss to the shippers.

Milk and Cream

The price of milk and cream is unchanged and will remain at the present figures for a few weeks. Fresh milk is worth \$2.00 per 100 lbs., sweet cream 35 cents per lb. of butter fat, and sour cream 28 cents.

Live Poultry

The packing houses and dealers in poultry are buying freely and good supplies are coming in. Prices are about the same as the last two or three weeks, 12 to 13 cents for spring chickens, 9 to 10 cents for fowl, 12 cents for ducks, 10 cents for geese, and 14 cents for turkeys.

CANADIAN VISIBLE

October 27, 1911

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
T'l visible ..	8,030,338	4,411,975	794,402
Last week ..	7,429,659	4,910,674	604,433
Last year ..	11,030,440	8,508,208	867,934
Pt. William ..	4,300,929	824,167	209,659
Pt. Arthur ..	2,129,532	692,653	335,198
Dep. Harbor ..		63,459	
Meaford ..	6,133	97,655	
Mid. Tiffin ..	226,104	1,355,745	47,500
Owen Sd. ..	109,926	70,340	13,639
Goderich ..	272,259	462,682	
Sarnia, Pt. ..			
Ed.	118,597	8,720	
Pt. Colb'ne ..	359,746	11,751	
Kingston ..	37,004	91,000	158,448
Prescott ..	92,015	289,250	
Montreal ..	255,459	198,465	28,053
Quebec ..	12,589	139,070	1,905
Victoria Har. ..	110,045	107,018	

Note.—At Tiffin there are 1,589,068 bushels of oats (U.S.A.) held in bond.

TERMINAL STOCKS

Total wheat in store Fort William and Port Arthur, on Oct. 27, was 6,133,461.00, as against 5,898,110.50 last week, and 7,721,203.20 last year. Total shipments for the week were 4,981,240, last year 4,459,859. Amount of each grade was:

	1911	1910
No. 1 Hard ..	5,429.40	23,922.10
No. 1 Nor. ..	302,419.10	1,397,242.20
No. 2 Nor. ..	844,790.30	2,266,117.80
No. 3 Nor. ..	1,226,438.00	2,110,969.30
No. 4	728,967.50	637,772.40
No. 5	383,472.30	212,712.20
Other grades ..	2,641,943.20	1,072,466.30
	6,133,461.00	7,721,203.20

Stocks of Oats—

Ex. 1 C. W.	2,263.18
No. 1 white ..	47,079.02
No. 2 C. W.	668,648.30
No. 3 white ..	151,896.21
Mixed	9,492.02
Other grades ..	639,705.07
	1,516,821.28
Barley	544,858.00
	1,479,271.20
	648,017.00

Fort William

Shipments of Oats—

This year	749,875
Last year	175,751

Shipments of Barley—

This year	159,13ff
Last year	111,927

Shipments of Flax—

This year	12,522
Last year	26,565

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

Total world shipments of wheat, 10,704,000 against 10,160,000 last week and 15,424,000 last year. Comparison by countries was as follows:

	This week	Last week	Last year
America ..	4,440,000	3,320,000	4,184,000
Russia ..	2,456,000	1,824,000	6,248,000
Danube ..	1,880,000	2,094,000	2,600,000
India	680,000	344,000	536,000
Argentina ..	400,000	624,000	968,000
Australia ..	696,000	912,000	648,000
Austria Hung.			56,000
Chili	152,000	252,000	184,000

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct. 30.—Today's quotations are:

Manitoba No. 1 Nor.	Exhausted
Manitoba No. 2 Nor.	Exhausted
Manitoba No. 3 Nor.	Exhausted
December	\$1.07½
March	1.06½
May	1.05½

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ills., Oct. 30.—Cattle—Receipts 23,000; market mostly 10cs. higher., Beaves, \$4.50 to \$8.75; Texas steers \$4 to \$5.80; western steers, \$4.15 to \$7; stockers and feeders, \$2.80 to \$5.70; cows and heifers, \$1.90 to \$5.75; calves, \$5 to \$8.75.

Hogs—Receipts 30,000; market slow at opening prices. Light, \$5.80 to \$6.45; mixed, \$5.80 to \$6.60; heavy, \$5.80 to \$6.60; rough, \$5.80 to \$6.05; good to choice heavy, \$6.05 to \$6.60; pigs, \$3.75 to \$5.65; bulk of sales, \$6.15 to \$6.45.

Sheep—Receipts 58,000; market steady. Native, \$2 to \$3.70; western, \$2.30 to \$7.50 yearlings, \$3.50 to \$4.25; lambs, native, \$3.50 to \$5.75; western, \$3.75 to \$5.85.

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31

WINNIPEG GRAIN	Tue.	W'k Ago	Y'r Ago	WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago	COUNTRY PRODUCE	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago
Cash Wheat				Cattle	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	97½	101½	89½	Choice export steers	4.85-5.10	4.85-5.10	5.00-5.25	Fancy dairy	26c	26c	24c
No. 2 Nor.	94½	98½	86½	Good export steers	4.50-4.75	4.50-4.75	4.50-4.75	No. 1 dairy	23c	23c	22c
No. 3 Nor.	90½	95	82½	Choice butcher steers and	4.75-5.00	4.75-5.00	4.60-5.00	Good round lots	18c-20c	18c-20c	21c
No. 4	82½	90	78½	heifers				Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	77	84	71½	Fair to good butcher steers	4.25-4.50	4.25-4.50	4.25-4.50	Strictly Fresh	32c	32c	35c
No. 6	70	76½	65½	and heifers				Subject to candling	28c	27c	23-24c
Feed	65	70	60	Common to medium bu cher	3.30-3.90	3.50-3.90	3.10-4.35	Potatoes			
Cash Oats				steers and heifers	3.30-3.90	3.50-3.90	3.10-4.35	Per bushel	45c-50c	43c	55c
No. 2 C.W.	38½	43½	31½	Best fat cows	4.00-4.25	4.00-4.25	3.75-4.25	Milk and Cream			
Cash Barley				Medium Cows	3.35-3.60	3.35-3.60	3.25-3.50	Sweet cream (per lb. butter	35c	35c	
No. 3		72	46	Canners	2.50-2.00	2.00-2.30	2.50-3.25	fat)			
Cash Flax				Best bulls	3.25-3.50	3.00-3.25	3.25-3.50	Cream for butter-making pur-	28c	28c	
No. 1 N.W.		229	243	Common and medium bulls ..	2.50-2.75	2.50-2.75	2.50-3.00	poses (per lb. butter fat) ..	\$2.00	\$2.00	
Wheat Futures				Best stockers and feeders	4.00-4.40	3.75-4.25	4.40-4.65	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.) ..			
October	98	101½		Light stockers	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.50	Live Poultry			
November	97	100	89½	Choice veal calves	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	4.50-5.00	Chickens	12c	12c	12c
December	94	97½	88½	Common to medium calves ..	4.25-4.75	4.25-4.75	3.25-4.25	Fowl	9c	9c	8c
May (old style) ..	98½	101½	93½	Best milkers and springers	\$40-\$50	\$40-\$50		Old Roosters	9c	9c	6c
May (new style) ..	97½	100½		(each)				Ducks	12c	12c	12c
Oats Futures				Com'n milkers and springers	\$25-\$35	\$25-\$35		Geese	10c	10c	11c
October	38½	44½		(each)				Turkeys	14c	14c	15c
November	35	42½	31½	Hogs				Hay (per ton)			
December	36	40	32½	Choice hogs	7.50-7.75	\$8.00	8.00-8.25	No. 1 Wild	\$12	\$12	\$10
May	38½	42½	34	Rough sows	5.75-7.25	6.00-7.50	6.50-7.50	No. 2 Wild	\$11	\$11	\$9
Flax Futures				Stags	4.75-5.75	5.00-6.00	5.00-6.00	No. 1 Timothy	\$15	\$15	\$16
October	200	229½		Sheep and Lambs							
November	198		243	Choice lambs	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	6.50-6.75				
				Best killing sheep	4.50-5.00	4.00-4.50	5.00-5.25				

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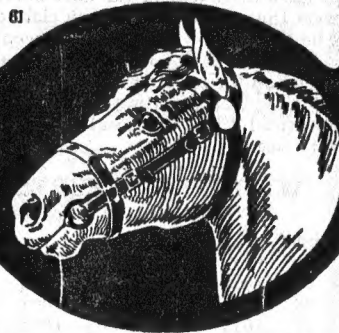
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MINNEAPOLIS BARLEY MARKET

Minneapolis, Oct. 28.—The barley market was steady again today. Demand continued strong for the choice malting grades, fair for the medium and slow for the feeding. Offerings were heavy and composed largely of the poor grades. Prices closed in the same range as Friday. Receipts 95 cars, last year 60 cars; shipments 101 cars. Closing range, 68c. to \$1.18.

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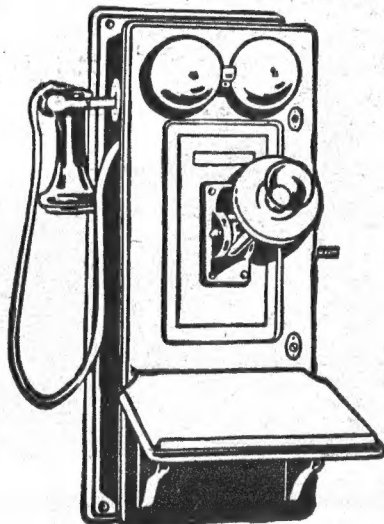
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CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
I.—Story of the Telephone—Invention—Early Experiments—Present Situation—Value to farmer—Comments of the Press	7-23
II.—Company Organization—Mutual and Stock Companies—Constitution and By-laws—Construction—Survey of Toll Lines	24-35
III.—Constructing the Line—Different Systems—Poles and fittings—Setting the Poles—Guying—Line Wire and Stringing—Splicing—Insulation	36-56
IV.—Installing the Instruments—Connecting to the Line—Protectors—Drop Wires—Inside Wiring—Ground Wires—Batteries—How to use the Telephone—Signals	57-65
V.—Materials Required—For Main Line—For Each Telephone Station	66-68
VI.—The 1317 Type Telephone Set—New Features—Woodwork and Assembly—Transmitter—Receiver—Ringers and Gongs—Generator—Switch Hook—General—Specifications	69-78
VII.—Rules for Wires Crossing Railways—General Order of Canadian Board of Railway Commissioners—Dated Oct. 7th, 1909—Signed by Hon. J. P. Mabee, Chief Commissioner	79-93

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